ncy Goods.

er of Bedford St. Parker,

TURERS, he Arch.) order, and warranted.

Christian

Reflector.

REV. H. A. GRAVES, EDITOR. WM. S. DAMRELL, PUBLISHER. BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1844.

Communications from MAINE to be directed to the Associate Editor, S. A. KINGSBERY,, CHINA, Me.

Experience of Negroes-Baptism-An alarming that it was not apostolic to support pastors

week, concluded in the midst of an account of ces, and then repudiate their claims. the reception of the negroes. Our correspondent proceeds as follows:

hindled upon the altar of their hearts. Their remainder of the church are poor; but these lires had been a long, sluggish dream; whilst rich men, with some little aid from the church all the faculties that make the man had been at large, are abundantly able to support a pasburied in a torper like the sleep of death.

have no doubt some of them were, few thanks from a missionary society? Will he not by so have no doubt some of them were, let that were due to their masters. They had never instructed them. Ignorance cannot instruct,—idleness will not. But this does not apply to in the gospel, or sending it, to Christianized in the gospel, or sending it. the South generally. It is due to the Southern heathen, there is special need of a great degree people to say,-and I am glad to do it,-that of prudence. there is among their churches a growing feeling of the importance of instructing the slaves. ough they keep from them the word of God, they dare not withhold religious instruction. But in the case of these negro converts, it seems as though the grace of God had wrought

justly rebuked.

Well, the meeting was finished, and the ministers had all gone home. The church now brought his case into the sanctuary, and they were appointed. Had it been, in anythere had asked for prayers in his behalf. Her request was not forgotten, but I fear manent arrangement as that of a committee Her request was not forgotten, but I fear there was but little faith mingled with the pastors and deacons, and in cases of discipline than the pastors and deacons, and in cases of discipline than the pastors and deacons, and in cases of discipline than "the witnesses," we cannot see how it is that Christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a minister—none to instruct them. Some of the man and council, other than the pastors and deacons, and in cases of discipline than "the witnesses," we cannot see how it is that Christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a man that the pastors and deacons, and in cases of discipline than "the witnesses," we cannot see how it is that Christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a man that the pastors and deacons, and in cases of discipline than "the witnesses," we cannot see how it is that Christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a man that the pastors and deacons, and in cases of discipline than "the witnesses," we cannot see how it is that Christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a man that the pastors and deacons, and in cases of discipline than "the witnesses," we cannot see how it is that Christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a man that the pastors and deacons, and in cases of discipline than "the witnesses," we cannot see how it is that Christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a man that the pastors and deacons, and in cases of discipline than "the witnesses," we cannot see how it is that Christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a man that christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a man that Christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a man that Christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a man that Christ, whose sole prerogative it is to institute offices and make a man that Christ, whose sole prerogat

supply their pulpit every fourth Sabbath, if found peace in believing. The desire of they would board him. That wouldn't do. his wife's heart was gratified, when, with

my and hard work, be expended in sending missionaries to these idle, indifferent, rich church members in Missouri or Texas? Our Saviour came to reach the control of the co Saviour came to preach the gospel to the poor. happiness.

S. A. KINGSBERY., CHINA, Me.
se editorials are designated by the initial letter

An industrious man, with the common blessing of his name.

This paper, having an extensive circulation in the country, efforts a good macham for any factories, to all who have dealings with traders in the interior.

of Providence, cannot be poor upon this soil, and in this climate. And who are they idlo?—because it is a disgrace for white men to labor. Christian Reflector. I can name the committees of these churches, who have settled pastors upon the agreement to pay a generous salary for their support, but who have dismissed those pastors almost upon the point of nakedness and starvation. Why was Letters from the South-West, No. 7. this? The main body of these churches never meant to pay their ministers. Some pretended Some were altogether indifferent about The first part of this letter, published last matter, and others meant to obtain their servi-

says one. That's true: and men of the right ent proceeds as follows:

The experience of the negroes generally was what might have been expected. No ray of light had ever shone into their dark minds. Thought had never been waked up to activity within them. Nay, emotion had hardly been kindled upon the altar of their hearts. Their uried in a torper like the sleep of death.

If they were enlightened by divine truth, as I whilst he supports himself, or receives support

> [From our Correspondent.] The Revival.

CHAPTER IV.

The wife and the husband. Among the number of those who attend-Among the number of those who attendance as candidates for baptism, a time was appointed for the administration of the ordinance. But few attended upon the occasion; and every thing connected with it was conducted in such a manner as to remind others, and make them feel, that they belonged to a degraded, servile race.

Among the number of those who attendance opinion was held by the church in Jerusalem, the presental feelings of the committee. If lem, the brethren determined to send Paul lem, the brethren determined to send Paul

there were among them, however, men who possessed 50 slaves, and were worth at least \$50,000 or \$75,000. Some thought they had preaching enough during the meeting to last them three or four months, and by the expiration of that time, a man would come along and give them a sermon or two. So on the whole, they concluded to trust Providence for preaching, and not trouble themselves about the matter.

A man, who had preached for them a few Sabbaths, and whose services they professed themselves very anxious to obtain, offered to supply their nulpit every fourth Sabbath. if

What, pay a man for preaching the gospel!—
the gospel that is to come without money and without price! The thought was dreadful,—
the gospel that is to come without money and without price! The thought was dreadful,—
the gospel that is to come without money and without price! The thought was dreadful,—
the gospel that is to come without money and without price! The thought was dreadful,—
the gospel that is to come without money and without price! The thought was dreadful,—
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the possel that is to come without money and without price! The thought was dreadful,—
the possel that is to come without money and without price! The thought was dreadful,—
the possel that is to come without money and without price! The thought was dreadful,—
the possel that is to come without money and was buried with Christ in baptism.

Mr. H. was on his outward voyage to form Papacy, which acknowledges of the authority of the Pope to make deges the authority of the Pope to make of the meetings. On ship board, in his oticitary hours, he began to think and to feel seriously about the wickedness of his life, and the condition of his heart before God. The Bible became his study, and he formed many resolutions of future amendment of the meetings. On ship board, in his oticitary hours, he began to think and to feel seriously about the wickedness of his life, and the condition of his heart before God. The Bible became his study, and he form Papacy, which acknowledges at the authority of the Pope to make deges the authority of the Pope to make deges the authority of the Pope to make acteristic of Congregationalism. By this its its intricts of the meetings. As yet, comparatively few proselytes have been made to the Popish faith from among our countrymen; but this want of set he power of the General Assembly.

All this will be admitted by your correspondent C. No more than myse seriously, and I am very much troubled with company of many dissipated companions doubts whether it is right for a minister of the church, understand, which is able to support a pastor, and aid in sending the gospel abroad, and yet does nothing to the same time, he would so conduct that his friends Shall he say to the church, by giving to them his services, Although was the say to the church, by giving to them gradually the influence of his associates his services, Although you are doing wrong, still I will encourage you in it? Shall the money raised in New England, by close economic and head work the strengthened about him, while that of his good resolution proportionably decreased. Soon he ceased to resist, and suffering good

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necessary to ascertain whether such an opinion was held by the church in Jerusalem, the brethren determined to send Paul and Barnabas, and certain others of themselves, to inquire into this matter. Afterwards, when the subject had been properly discussed and a decision obtained, by a careful comparison of the Scriptures with the ministration of God's executive to the church, as performing an act to the careful comparison of the Scriptures with the ministration of God's executive the careful that the ministration of God's executive that the careful t

the church, and they, hear it and decide tupon it, the church has no right to interpose between him and them an ordinance by which he shall be required to go before

which has sometimes been expended to send them missionaries, are ridiculed and condemned. True, they have the poor among them. But why are they poor?—because they are idle. An industrious man, with the common blessing of Providence, cannot be poor upon this soil, and in this climate. And with are they idle?—because it is a disgrace for white men to labor. I can name to you churches here in this State, I can name the committees of these churches, crease the Christian's faith in the power of prayer. I hope to be able to present them, they are guilty of disobedience to facts enough to justify the strongest faith,—to strengthen the weakest.

Knowing that this principle is regarded as fundamental by our denomination, I was ill prepared to hear that a church may Standing Committees.

Mr. Editor,—In the Reflector of Jan.

18, your correspondent C. says, "On that point in the subject under consideration, which is discussed by T. F. C., I do not see that a discussed by T. F. C., I do not see that a discussed by T. F. C., I do not see that a discussed by T. F. C., I do not see that a church may be, in anywise, represented. Our creed has always been, that a duty made, by Christ, binding upon the church as such, cannot be thrown off upon any person or persons whatsoever; and I should just as seen think of transferring to another the see that any direction is given in the Bible right to exercise for me some proper reliated." This passage reminded me of the gious feeling, and thereby claim that I had remark of the late Dr. Davis, when he was about to administer the ordinance of baptism, the first time that rite was performed in the primative and only scriptural mode in Lowell, Ms. "It is customary," said he, "for the administrator, on such an occasion as the present, to speak against the practice mittee to celebrate the Lord's supper for of sprinkling for baptism. I shall do no such thing; instead of this, I shall do as Christ, and the apostles, have done before me, that is, say nothing about it."

intue to celebrate the Lord's supper for them, because in some instances it was not exactly convenient for them to do it as a body; and I cannot see how he can, with any more propriety, advocate the representation is, say nothing about it."

In this manner, your correspondent thinks the inspired writers have treated the The entire labor and the manner of it subject of standing committees in the are prescribed, as your correspondent T F.

church. To this position we heartily assent; but when a little farther on, he says, that there is the same want of Scripture prescribed as a religious act, and is to be prescribed. The farther on the subject of prayer. The day has passed by when such representations as the above may be treated as fictions. They prescribed as a religious act, and is to be are sober realities. Christians, especially authority for special committees, I think he does not bear sufficiently in mind the mode of church action adopted, when certain false teachers came from Jerusalem to Antioch, and there taught that the Gentile converts be circumcised. When it became be to God, as the act of the church represents the same from Jerusalem to Antioch, and there taught that the Gentile converts be performed, yet it would not be acceptamust be circumcised. When it became better God, as the act of the church represents the same want of service as a religious act, and is to be performed as a religious act, and is to be performed as such. Now an act which is does not bear sufficiently in the simple embodying of a religious feeling, in the very nature of the case is untransferable; and though the external act might be performed, yet it would not be acceptamust be circumcised. When it became better the case is untransferable to God, as the act of the church representation whether such as a religious feeling, in the very nature of the case is untransferable; and though the external act might be performed as a religious act, and is to be performed as such. Now an act which is does not be a religious feeling, in the very nature of the case is untransferable; and though the external act might be performed as a religious feeling, in the very nature of the case is untransferable. necessary to ascertain whether such an sented; but this must depend entirely upon

she gave evidence of having embraced fed, that they belonged to a degraded, servile face.

A few of the older members of the church and extended to them the hand of followship, at the time of their reception, but they did it very coolly; and now, a few gathered around the sacred font to assist in the holy ordinance. The whole matter was conducted in a very deliberate, business-like manner. There was no ismall contrast between the manner of their reception and that of the white brethren who hal just before been received and baptized.

I recollect that at the time, I addressed one of them, shaking him by the hand and calling him as usual by his simple name. The slaves have only one name, and that usually but half of one, such as "Boh," or "Jim," or "Jim," or "Jim," or "Jim," or "Jim," or "Jin," or

[Home Mission Correspondence.] Iowa Territory.

any law or rule binding upon the consciences of its individual members. The

doubta whether it is right for a minister of the gospel to preach statedly to such a church. A church, understand, which is able to support a pastor, and aid in sending the gospel abroad, and yet does nothing for either object. Shall a preacher sacrifice himself to their covetousness?

A church understand, which is able to support a pastor, and aid in sending the gospel abroad, and yet does nothing for either object. Shall a preacher sacrifice himself to their covetousness?

Shall be say to the statedly to such a church. A church is reisled to resist every temptation to sin, while at the same authority of Christ; "all this authority in and over the church is vested in him alone. It is over the souls and consciences of should not suspect his change of views and feelings. For a time he succeeded in sustaining himself against temptation, but pointed, that a particular mode of action to appreciate the civil and religious institutions of our country and the rich blessing stance, that an offended brother shall, if he cannot by the aid of one or two of his brothers gain satisfaction, state his case to to be trained in the superstitions and bigo-

Roman Catholics out number them all. It was a public boast of their bishop not long us a preacher, send us a missionary, we since, that there were six hundred persons in communion with the church. During But I cannot tell you half the desolation in in communion with the church. During the past season about twenty sisters of charity came to that place and still remain there, while all are engaged by every effort in their power to promote the interests of their church. In doing this they resort to the usual modes of popish operation. The bishop, not long since, published a tract entitled "Protestant Misconceptions Corrected," in which he denies the practice of many well-known usages of the Catabalic.

Hymne to Christ No. 2 many well-known usages of the Catholic church, when, to a reply in which their own standard authors pr roved the correct ness-of the Protestant allegations on the subject, he answered by declaring that such an author was an apostate, that another was not the church, and that such a council to substantiate the denials of his tract. Nevertheless, the Christian community in our country must awake and arise to much greater activity in their efforts for this valley, or there is reason to fear that the pa pacy will extend itself in the length of it, and the breadth of it. Ignorance, spurred on by bigotry and superstition, will draw in the Catholic yoke without questioning or doubting; and mere human reason wil do the same. The whole Protestant com-munity profess to lament this state of things do they not act vigorously t change it to a more encouraging condition Why do they not send us more means for enlightening and evangelizing the public mind?"

Such is the language, in substance, of other correspondents, and in that language our churches may learn the importance of the work which they are called to perform "The West" must be better supplied with able ministers of the gospel and made much Christian ministers should open their eyes to the facts which abundantly exist to prove them such, and place themselves in the at-titude of faithful watchmen on the walls of Zion. It is a work which demands their untiring energies—their unceasing watch-fulness. In this battle, "eternal vigilance is the price of victory

Colportage.

We published last week part of an interest ing letter from Indiana, to the Secretaries of the American Tract Society-kindly furnished by them for our columns. We subjoin the remaining portions of the same letter.

BOOKS IN FAMILIES THAT CANNOT READ. I make it a point to leave a book in every

family that has no good book, whether they can read or not. Last February I gave a tract volume in a family without a book or a reader in it; in a few weeks the mother was taken sick, and a girl taken I turned down leaves to particular pages that I thought suitable when I left it. A while since I went within eight miles of that family, and there heard through a pious friend, that the volume had done great good in the family and neighborhood; he thought the mother had become a Christian, and another blessed result was that the children had been sent to school for the first time in

enjoyed religion about as much as her neighbors, and she thought them all hypo-crites. "Your hope and theirs, then," said I, great man; but now I set him down as a crites. "Your hope and theirs, then," said I, great secondrel only."

The stay of Mr. H. in Florida was short. a committee, who shall judge whether it | tians to this important subject, but it may | " will be like the spider's web." Another and will be avoided when they act worthy of their high calling.

We are led into this train of thought by

The woman had not been to a religious the perusal of a letter from one of our missionaries in lowa, from which we give an extract:

meeting more than freize in eight years.

She seemed destitute of feeling, but promeised to read "Baxter's Call" which I gave

"In Du Buque, the principal place in this territory, Protestants of every denomination are struggling for an existence, while the

Hymns to Christ, No. 3. BY KAZLITT ARVINE.

"For those very reasons for which sinners hate the aviour, true saints love him the more." N. C. Praise for demending love to enemies

Lord, for foes with hatred burning, Thou dost ask that tender love, To a lamb the lion turning,

And the vulture to a dove. Praise thee for it! O, another

While my anger towards a brother Marred his peace, it marred my own! Freed by thee from vengeful feeling, Pity now, with radiance fair, weetly o'er my bosom stealing,

Keeps one constant summer there

Moved by thine unseen directions. Murmur music through my soul

While to enemies I render

Praise thee, Lord, for this injunction
Though the spiteful turn away;
Praise thee for thy Spirit's unction,

The Highest Bliss.

O! wouldst thou find the bliss below, That mortals seek in vain, And pure, unmingled rapture know, Without a touch of pain;—

Go wipe the tear from misery's eye, And soothe the aching heart; To grief the healing balm apply

Go seek in poverty's abode The suffering child of wo, And point the mourning heart to God, Whence only comforts flow.

Then bow at eve at mercy's throne, And pray for thy worst foe, And thy o'erflowing heart shall own A taste of heaven below.

Around thy couch shall peace descend And tune to joy its strings.

A bliss which fortune bath no power To mar or to destroy,
Which beams as bright in death's dark hour,
An everlasting joy.
E. T.
East Bethany, N. Y.

Thomas Jefferson on War.

another diessed result was that the children had been sent to school for the first time in their lives. On learning there were so many important things in a book, the parents wanted some of the children to learn to read. They had not attended a religious meeting for years until after my visit and the gift of the book. A few days since a man came to me and said, that "since I was at his house, and gave him a Baxter's material of navigation and irrigation through the country, not a house in the Highlands of Scotland, or the mountains of Auvergne, would have been without a boat at its door, and went to board in the family of Rev. By I——. He was at first so thoroughly devoted to Catholicism that he would not have been opened of from devotion. But hairs recorder. man came to me and said, that "since I was at his house, and gave him a Baxter's Call and Testament, which I took from my own pocket, and talked very plainly to him, as though I feared he would lose his soul, he had led a new life." He was so altered in his appearance that I had forgotten him; he had been one of the worst men in the neighborhood, but his conduct has entirely and that of Suez might have been uppend neighborhood, but his conduct has entirely changed, and he is one of the BEST. I presented "Burder's Sermons to the Aged" away upon the rock of Gibraltar. These

clined. Some of the neighbors were present at the interview, and two of them were deeply affected by the truth. To another femile whose whole library consists of deeply anceted by the train. To another lating, whose whole library consisted of a lating, unprincipled usurper, without a Testament and spelling book, I gave virtue; no statesman, knowing nothing "Alleine's Alarm." The woman said she of commerce, political economy, or civil

(VOLUME VII.-NO. 6. WHOLE NUMBER 292.

Scenery of Hindostan.

The last number of the Boston Recorder contains a letter from Rev. E. Burgess, missionary at Ahmednuggur, in which, after an introduc-tion, he gives the following description of the

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this part of India, as it would appear to a New Englander is, the almost entire

to a New Englander is, the almost entire absence of woodlands or forests.

There is nothing in the parts of the country which I have seen, to be compared with the beach, maple, oak, pine and hemlock woods of New England—yet generally speaking, bushes and low trees, either single or in clusters, meet the eye in every direction, and occasionally in a fertile spot the traveller is delighted with a pleasant grove.

a pleasant grove.

I shall have occasion to speak of the trees of India in another place.

The country is noither very level, or

very uneven—small ranges of hills from 200 to 500 feet in height, traverse it in all directions. These hills are often very steep, and present the appearance at a distance of having been washed by the unfrequently they appear to rise one above another in regular terraces, so that the level surfaces of summits of equal height can be traced as far as the eye can reach. There is much excellent land in this country. I think a larger proportion of the land is arable than in New England, yet there is much that is unfit for agricultural purposes; taking the country as a whole, as far as I have had the opportunity of observing, I do not think it will compare with the more fertile parts of the United States. The valley of the Godavery river, which at the nearest point is about 50 miles from Ahmedauggur, in many places would not suffer in comparison with that of the Connecticut. This stream in this part of its course, is nearly the size of the Connecticut at Bellows Falls, and its valley from 30 to 50 the level surfaces of summits of equal nearly the size of the Connecticut at Bel-lows Falls, and its valley from 30 to 50 miles wide. It should be remarked, however, that the volume of water in the rivers of India, varies far more in different seasons of the year than in rivers in America, and in the smaller streams especially, there is sometimes an astonishing variation in the course of a day, or even a few hours. The story which is told to illustrate the foolishness of the told to illustrate the foolishness of the man, who, coming to a river sat down upon the bank to wait till the waters should flow by, would have no point in India. A few hours delay is often all that is required.

From the tops of Ghaut mountains (which, when we useend them in coming from Bombay to Ahmednugger are about 2000 feet above the level of the sea.) the

country gently slopes towards the east, and the waters of this region flow in that direction through the Godavery and its branches, into the Bay of Bengal.

Yours very truly, E. B.

Conversion of a Roman Catholic.

The following extract from the last " Bible Society Record," illustrates the operations of the Holy Spirit through the medium of the Bible, on the mind of a rigid devotee of the most absurd and idolatrous superstition. It developes clearly too, the occasion of the malignant Bible, and aim to prevent its falling into the hands of their people—even burning it whenever they can seize it. Let the word of God "have free course," and Romanism cannot stand, more than the hoar frosts of winter before the summer's sun. Shall it not "run," then

and be glorified?-Recorder.

devoted to Catholicism that he would not hear Mr. I— either read the Scriptures or pray; but uniformly absented himself from devotion. But being very courteously invited on one occasion, he remained for that time. While the Scriptures were read his soul was captivated. They were to him a well of living water; and he resolved never to absent himself from these devotions again. He took the Bible and read for himself. He examined, reflected, and discerned the truth as neighborhood, but his conduct has entirely ichanged, and he is one of the next. I presented "Burder's Sermons to the Aged" to a woman, last winter, for which she was very grateful. She now tells her neighbors that she has preaching and singing in her house every Sabbath, and when there is no meeting in the vicinity, she always has one. Last February, I sold a Family Library to a man more than 69 years old, in Jay County. He worked out by the day to procure the money to pay for it. I saw him about four months afterwards, and he had read the entire library through in course, and was reading those he liked best a second time.

A COLPORTEUR'S REPORT FOR FIVE DAYS.

I have now been absent about five days from the County seat. The first day travelled seventeen miles, and found eleven families, some of whom were without the Bible, and four had not the New Testament. In the first three days I made 18 distinct grants. Some of the professors of religion had not abok in the house. I gave Barter's Call. They had once been members of the Methodis of the Value of the soul. I directed her to the Lord Jesus. To another who had no Bible, and no reading in the house, except two pamphlets, I gave Baxter's Call. They had once been members of the Methodist church, but were not now; they formerly-owned a Bible, and no reading in the house, except two pamphlets, I gave Baxter's Call. They had once been members of the Methodist church, but were not now; they formerly-owned a Bible, and no reading in the house, except two pamphlets, I gave Baxter's Call. They had once been members of the Methodist church, but were not now; they formerly-owned a Bible, and the man thought in unapproced to pray with them, but they declined. Some of the neighbors were researched by the member of the Methodist church, but were not now; they formerly-owned a Bible, and the neighbors were presented to proposed to pray with them, but they declined. Some of the neighbors were researched by the member of the Methodist church, but were not now; they declined. So ined, reflected, and discerned the truth as it is in Christ. Soon he was convinced

POLITICAL DUTIES.—Among the best people there are some, who through disgust with the violence of parties, withdraw themselves from all political action. Such I conceive, do wrong. God has placed them in relations, and imposed on them the duties of citizens, and they are no more authorized to shrink from these duties than from those of sons, husbands or fathers.

Changing

Again, permit me to contrive for you to be-

do, as appears by his next remark-"I know

how to be abased, and how to abound; every-

where, and in all things I am instructed

ministerial endurance is developed.

and inexperienced ones.

ions at contriving.

"NORTHERN MEN IN THE WEST"

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

TERM 3---\$2,50 per year, or \$2 if paid within 3 months

THE POOR-THE POOR

"The poor ye have always with you." In Boston and its environs, and in every city and large town of the Union, are people suffering from destitution. Many within the last month have almost perished, and some actually have died for want of shelter, clothing and fuel. In these same cities and towns are h haps thousands, who have more than a compence-who are daily enjoying the luxuries of life, and who at the same time profess to be the children of God—the followers of Jesus. "By

their fruits ye shall know them." The fact is, we have too many Christians a this day, with whom the only desideratum and essential to piety is, a sound orthodoxy. have too many more who are blind to all the misery that immediately surrounds them-because, forsooth, it is associated with vice; or, because the town, the municipality, has made all necessary provisions for the support of the destitute and helpless. Are such "the children of the Highest?" Do they imitate Him who causeth his sun to shine, and his rain to descend, on both the just and the unjust? Is God kind to the good and the worthy alone?

God's character has been revealed to us in his works, in his providences, and in the person of his Son, Jesus Christ; and each revelation is All the phenomena of creation-all the dispensations of providence—and the whole history of Him who for our sakes became poor, afford the liveliest exhibitions of love, and pity, and mercy. The Saviour went about doing good-He was an angel of mercy at the bedside of the sick and the dying. The maimed, the halt and the blind never appealed to him in vain; the poor by him were never slighted. He retained nothing to himself—he had not e/en where to lay his head. Whoever would be his disciple, must not only believe on him, but take up his cross and follow him. To be the children of Him whose character we read in the life of his "express image," we must "do good and lend, hoping for nothing again." Our principles must be proved and illustrated by practical be

O, how the selfishness of human nature defaces the form of Christianity! How is the pure religion of heaven mingled and defiled with the dust of earth! Religion has indeed the power to make man happy, but its practice is essential to its experience and to a realization of its worth. Reader, remember the poor-her. who at this hour,

" in misery's squalid nest, Strains her dear infant to her joyless breast, And with a mother's fears, shrinks at the rocking blast.

Wait not for a solicitation or an appeal; for there are thousands who choose to die rather than to beg—who think this is a cold, unfeeling world, and hide from human view the in which they sink.

"O ye! who, sunk in beds of down,

Feel not a want but what yourselves create, Think for a moment on his wretched fate, Whom friends and fortune quite disown! Ill-satisfied keen nature's clam'rous call,

Stretched on his straw, he lays himself to sleep While through the regged roof and chinky wall, Chill o'er his slumbers piles the drifty heap."

" Affliction's sons are brothers in distress; A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss!"

A KIND ACT.

How beautiful and true the following paragraph! We know not whose pen indited it out we chance to light upon it, just as we had completed the pencilings above. Here, then, it must be, is its appropriate place.

"How sweet is the remembrance of a kind act! As we rest on our pillows, or rise in the morning, it gives us delight. We have per formed a good deed to a poor man; we have made the widow's heart rejoice; we have dried the orphan's tears. Sweet, O how sweet the thought! There is a luxury in remembering the kind act. A storm careers above our heads; all is as black as midnight: but the sunshine is in our bosoms; the warmth is felt there. The the heart, and giveth inexpressible. Who will not be kind? will not do good? Who will not visit those who are afflicted in body or mind? To spend an hour among the poor and depressed

Is worth a thousand passed In pomp and ease—'tis present to the last."

GENEROSITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERN-

We have made a new discovery. We have found out that Great Britain is the most generous civil power in the world-that so far from grasping at what does not by natural right belong to her, she refuses to accept territories and rces placed entirely at her disposal! We have also found out, that the "grasping propensities" of the American people have become a distinguishing trait of the national character! All this we have learned by reading an article in the January number of the Edinburgh Re-This article is a review of "Captain Belcher's Narrative of a Voyage round the World," and is deeply interesting as giving the views of nen with reference to the late seizures of the Sandwich Islands by an English officer, and of the Marquesus by the French government. The author deserves credit for his enlightened views of missionary labor and national rights, but for his loyalty he deserves unpraise. Surely no people are more patriotic than the English. We Americans are always blaming and vilifying our rulers and legislators; but in the view of a true Englishman, his own nation is better governed than any other on the earth, and the "powers that be are incapable of doing an essential wrong,

But we must give our readers two or three striking passages from the article in the Review. They will then understand us; and we doubt not that most of them will be as much surprised as we were, at the disinterested generosity of the English nation, in contrast with the avarice of our own.

But, supposing the charge of all-grasping to es, what prevented us from establishing es in every part of the Pacific, and on orthern and western colonies in every part of the Pacific, and on the northern and western coasts of America? Instead of which, what did we do? We gave up Nootka Sound and its islands, which were ceded to us by Spain; we loft the Falklands a derelict in the ocean, also ceded to us by that power; and, though conscious of the value of those islands for their many fine harbors, their favorable position, and rich surrounding fishing ground, we occupied them only a very few years New Zealand has been taken possession of by us, 'tis true, but only to prevent general confusion and destruction of human life, in conse

demands of permission to trade at four

orts only on the eastern coast.

But the Americans are the last people in the But the Americans are sold to accuse us of a grasping disposition seize upon new acquisitions of territory.

It is somewhat whimsical, and augurs no great
share of moderation or modesty, that a nation,
brought into existence only about half a cen-

Now is not this rich? Content with the baren rock of Hong Kong, when they might have had the fine, large island of Chusan! And we, in a half century, have swallowed up nearly alf of a vast continent! No American, after this, will venture the most distant allusion to the avarice of Great Britain; though the world knows she has usurped the protection of ten times the population of her own legitimate son, and made bonquest after conquest, vi et armis, until the sun never sets on her dominions, yet let no American ever insinuate that she has a grasping disposition! Remember the giving that in many cases, the direction which those sound (what an important surtimes the population of her own legitimate soil, render!) the care of life in New Zealand (not in Burmah and Hindostan!) and the barren rock admit, as you must, that for striking instances of modesty and generosity, there is no nation to the growing plant, and to train its tendrils like that of Great Britain!

MODERN PREACHING.

It was a beautiful remark of a poor, pious girl, when asked her opinion of an Unitarian matter of church discipline, is, we rejoice to non, that "it was a splendid discourse, but perceive, beginning to be more widely that she felt, while listening to it, like Mary at deeply felt. The great moral power of a well that she fert, while instelling to it, like stary at the tomb of Jesus. 'They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid efficiency which distinguish such a body, in comparison with those churches which neglect tarian preaching. Many have condemned it as welling too much upon outward morality, to Neither can they be blind to the disastrous efthe neglect of the inward life; -as "clipping fects of taking up cases of discipline, in a dif off, with penknife of silver steel, the leaves of ferent way from that marked out by the great the tree, instead of applying the axe to its roots." Head of the church. We would respectfully Such preaching has been condemned and suggest to pastors the importance of giving avoided by those who are styled evangelical. their church members line upon line and pre Opposition to this error has carried the opposers cept upon precept, until the youngest and the to the other extreme. Considering Unitarian- most obscure members of the body will well ism as a body without a soul, they have too understand this too much neglected branch of often presented Orthodoxy as a soul without a divine science. For it is important to anism as concerning itself only with outward another. We would also recommend to their action, they have aimed their preaching exclu-sively at the heart. The sword of the Spirit is wielded only against spiritual things, and its by Messrs. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. And this recommendation we may enforce by an the hands of Paul, it was for the dividing asunder impressive paragraph from the work itself of joint and marrow as well as soul and spirit. "A band of Christian disciples," says Mr. When the wild olive is grafted into the good, it Walker, "yielding a consistent and may still push forth shoots useless and injuri-ous,—the sword should sweep among them un-"exhibits the most attractive combination of

tremes we have mentioned, and, with Paul, trained and victorious army. Skilled in the exhort men to be renewed in the spirit of their use of the spiritual armor, and accustomed to minds, and with the same breath, cry out, "let act in concert, its members, at the bidding of their salvation, move forward in to the church at Ephesus. It would be considered as by far too personal, and might interfere their warfare are mighty, through God, to the guilty of exaggeration in saying, that in ninety-nine congregations in one hundred, if the pastor trous results. By introducing corruption, dismight sit easy while he applied to them the commands enforcing duties towards God, when he came to exhort them not to steal, not to com- an easy prey to their enemies." mit adultery, not to bear false witness, not to covet their neighbor's property, he would raise a tempest which would blow him from his pulhis discourses to ther reason for suspecting that every crime they denounced had been committed by some one or
other of those they were addressing. They
have so confined themselves to the truth, that

he preaching of the latter seems inconsistent with the form It is very difficult for the Christian to keep previously names other facts concerning hi weak point, enters there, and overthrows the think, in the defect which we have before observed to exist in the teachings of many pastors. The evangelical denominations are undoubtedly sin, a "religion of imitation." their creed, but by this dangerous mode of pro-claiming one great truth to the neglect or ex-

quence of multitudes of our countrymen, some by force and some by fraud, getting possession by force and some by fraud, getting possession of large tracts of land from the natives. It has thus, in reality, been forced upon us, and we believe most reluctantly, and contrary to the believe most reluctantly, and contrary to the wish of the government. The finest, and one of the largest islands in China, Chusan, its of the force the centre of the extensity for the force the control of the extensity for the fine the centre of the extensity for the force the control of the first force and some by fraud, getting possession hearers from God's temples, and subscribers from his papers, this result should have no influence upon the course to be taken by both. Let the wickedness of the heart be exposed and denounced as boldly as ever, but let not the wish of the government.

of the largest islands in China, Chusan, its position facing the centre of the extensive castern coast of that great empire, and considered the extensive castern coast of that great empire, and considered the extensive castern coast of that great empire, and considered the extensive case the knife or the cautery. The materials by us; and we were content to receive in lieu of it the barren rock of Hong-Kong, rejecting every other fertile island in the same estuary, of which it is the most worthless; and we limited our demands of permission to trade at few larges and the largest large building fitly framed together, growing into a holy temple in the Lord.

One reason why practical preaching has so much fallen into disuse, is the general custom of delivering only topical discourses. Expos itory preaching has this great advantage, that it affords frequent opportunity for practical retury ago, and which, by its grasping propensities, has swallowed up nearly the half of a vast continent, and will not be satisfied until she has got the whole, so that its two shores may be washed by the Atlantic on one side, and the Pacific on the other;—that such a nation should talk of the grasping propensity of others! stance, the short Epistle to the Ephesian church, courses from that letter of Paul's how would the great doctrines of the religion of Jesus be relieved by direct exhortation upon the life the Christian should lead with his fellow-men:how clearly would the substance of the decalogue, love to God and love to his neighbor, b brought before the mind of the hearer; how would faith and works mingle and be dovetailed

together.
We do not wish to be misunderstood. We believe that faith alone will produce good works acceptable to God. That without faith shoots will take, is much influenced by early education and outward circumstances. Means of Hong Kong, (don't think of China here!) and therefore, must be taken to overcome this influence. ence if unfavorable-to give a proper direction aright.

THE SCRIPTURAL RULES OF DISCIPLINE.

The importance of strictly adhering to the directions of our Lord and his apostles, in the Or, in other words, denouncing Unitari- whole church-to one member no less than to

sparingly and without ceasing.

There are not many who avoid both the exhim who stole, steal no more." Modern churches the Captain of their salvation, move forward in might be restive under the close moral instruc- one unbroken phalanx to the conflict with the tion which the same apostle saw fit to address powers, of darkness. In the name of Jehovah with the religious enjoyment of some whose pulling down of strongholds. Negligence, or hopes of heaven are bright, but the fruits of the other hand, of the salutary rules of discipline whose faith are bitter. We believe we are not ordained by Christ for the observance of his should preach a series of faithful sermons from the commandments, though his hearers mar their beauty and sap their strength, until,

SUGGESTIONS TO A YOUNG MINISTER.

pit. Every man and woman who did not apply MR. EDITOR,-In the Reflector of January would to their 18, I am called upon by a "young Baptist m neighbors, and "the application would" not only ter," to "contrive" for him. He says there is "close his sermon" but his labors. Ministers one difficulty in his case, and a similar one in have so much feared Unitarianism, that they have degraded Orthodoxy. In endeavoring to in debt \$150, and has no money, and has a wife make their preaching more practical, as a pre-ventative against sin, they would, at once, give fore I wrote the article he refers to, but

alvation is alone of faith, and have so seldom But upon reading his remarks again, doubts taught the no less important truth, that "faith arose whether such a reply would be satisfac-without works is dead," that, to their hearers, ficulty to only three circumstances attending him, namely, debt, a wife, and destitution, h he middle ground between Antinomianism and and other churches in New England, which Arminianism. He needs, not only watchfulness seem to have originated his desire to go West; over himself, but the constant watchfulness and by awakening this desire to go as being and faithful teachings of his pastor, to keep "much better" for him (in what sense better he upon the centre line, without vibration to either saith not) than to stay here, disclosed to him nand. The natural tendency of much of mod- the difficulty of his situation. He intimates no ern preaching is towards Antinomianism. thought of leaving New England till after some Christians are so frequently hearing of salvation by grace, without the works of the law, that the inward becomes, in their minds, vastly more im- one of a company, all seeking good salaries, and portant than the outward life, and disconnected outnumbering the churches able or willing to from it. While they watch over their hearts bestow them. As my young brother asks me to with trembling anxiety, they place no special "contrive" for him, he will allow me to take guard over their conduct. Satan finds the all these things into consideration as my guides. He speaks of my experience and inge whole Christian fabric. If this be not true, why The experience of nearly seventy years I have is it that some who give evidence of spiritual but to ingenuity I make no claim. He will, life in conversation, showing a familiar acquaintance with those things which are spiritually may be able to offer, as they come from a heart discerned,-why is it that some such, in the devoted to the present and future good of himhour of temptation, fall and make shipwreck of self and his brethren in similar trouble. I know their profession? That such is not unfrequently not how he got into debt, or for what he owes the case, the records of the church will show. nor is it very material to the contrivance of a One reason for this fall may be found, as we way to get out, for that is the first thing to be

done, and the way must be contrived by rule. 1. Contrive to avoid as you would the vilest rilt upon the truth. They receive truth as ing sin of the day, and is a curse to all who lusion of others, some of the doctrines of port appearances merely, amongst both ministers

revelation are received into the head and not and laymen, than all others united. into the heart. The result is, the distortion, and, too often, the destruction of the Christian a "religion of experience." A soul-stirring deharacter.

Scription of these two religions you will find on It is surely time that the standard of morality, the same page of the paper with your request to s well as of devotional feeling, should be me. The religion of mere imitation makes useraised in our churches. The pulpit and the less drones, and proud, or fastidious, or blind, or raised in our manufacture of the land; press should speak out upon this subject plainly foolish, or slaves, according to the men or the and pointedly, let the immediate consequences practices of men they may strive to imitate,

whether they are of one profession or another.

But the religion of experience will move you to work either for God in the ministry to which are no "good men" in the West who have But the religion of experience will move you to "We love a good man," &c. Of course there work, either for God in the ministry to which are no "good men" in the West who have you are called, and that too whether you are or come from the North. But let us proceed with

you are called, and that too whether you are or are not likely to obtain for it all that you may desire or may be justly entitled to for your labor; or it will drive you to some other branch of industry by which to obtain bread and secure there are no figure you to some other branch of industry by which to obtain bread and secure there are no figure you we. The experience of father Paul forbade him and forbids every minister to remain in debt, so long as he has hands to minister to his own necessities and pay what cowes.

Another contrivance is this. If the property for which one owes is returnable, he can return it and so cancel the debt.

Again, perhaps your wife is an educated lady, and can teach music; if so, could she not aid you by giving lessons on the piano or guitar, or by teaching needle work? Another contrivance is, to add retrenchment to industry and earnings. Now of all these things, God, his word, and your own conscience, must be the judges: for on my art they are only contrivances.

word, and your own conscience, must be the What can prompt such language as this judges; for on my part they are only contrivances, though suggested by principles contained in the suggested by sugges slander. It is a well known and undeniable Again, permit me to continue to some possessed of the spirit of the prophets and from the North to the West are laborious, self-rimitive ministers, say Jeremiah and Paul. You may best perceive what spirit I mean by reference to the Bible. Hear the contrivance of God to remove difficulties; see Jer. 45: 5.

The spirit I mean by this remark will apply to them generally. The editor of the "Banner and Pioneer" dare not deny this. They are men who have gone to "Seekest thou great things for thyself? seek them not." This, like ever "16 her contrivance of infinot." This, like eye hisher contrivance of infi-eign missionary. They cheerfully endure the oil, and privations, and hardship of a life in a preventive and cure, apply it to what character, country, that in obedience to the commands of profession, individual or emergency you will. The apostle Paul has given us one of his won-into the fields already white for the harvest. erful contrivances in this remarkable language; These are the men whom the editor of the "I have learned in whatsoever state I am, to be Banner and Pioneer holds up to reproach; and content." This, I confess, is quite as good a contrivance to keep one from running into debt, as to get him out after he has involved.

Banner and Pioneer holds up to reproach; and against whom he is arming the Western people by exciting their prejudice and jealousy.

The immediate cause of this tirade of unde imself, a thing which our apostle would never served abuse, are some letters written from Miss issippi and published in the Christian Reflector. I seems that these letters do not exactly harmonize with the feelings of the editor of the Banne oth to be full and to be hungry, both to and Pioneer, and so forsooth he passes his unabound and to suffer need." How can you endure all these changes, man of God? "I can do qualified condemnation upon Northern men in the west being through Christ which strengtheneth North, must feel the full weight of his vengeful puissance. Why is this? What have letters eligion of experience in good earnest; the power eligion of experience in good cather, the todo of his experimental religion induced him to do in that State, and in that State only, to do what duty requires us to imitate. See also with the West? Will a description of the people of Mississippi, apply to those of Illinois Am I asked to contrive how one can get into

s spirit? The way is as plain as Franklin's as a particular account of Mississippi may apply The "letters from the South-West," excep oad to wealth, "Ask and ye shall receive." road to wealth, "Ask and ye shall receive."
And when the Spirit is given, do not drive it from the breast by conformity to either the spirit, the maxims or the conduct of the world around you, and the religion of imitation which so much abounds; and in no case is it more of much abounds; and in no case is it more But no. He is so eager to catch at something ikely to mislead, than in the example of full which he may use as an occasion to vent his fed and popular ministers, acting upon young spleen against Northern men, that he cannot nd inexperienced ones.

I do not feel disposed to blame the man who ays he is in debt, till I know the cause of his and the discovery. He forgets to put on even the appearance of either candor or consistency and so ministers and teachers, from Texas to lebtedness; but this I do say, that the gospel Wisconsin, must submit indiscriminately to the ne must preach, if he preaches "the gospel of God," forbids him to lie down under a debt, and

Is this the act of an unprejudiced mind? eglect labor, till he finds a "pastorate" to suit

Because a Yankee school-master in Mississippi writes an account of the people in that State If this contrivance does not please " A young must an Eastern minister in Michigan be con-Baptist minister," he will consider himself at demned, as seeking to lay hands on the spoils berty to inquire next of some one more ingeof the dear natives, like a batcher upon his flocks? Wonder from whose diction good man took the word "prejudice" at the head of his article!

We copy one more extract from this predocument,-

MR. EDITOR,-A stray No. of the Banner and oneer has fallen into my hands, containing The Reflector is seldem if ever seen in Mis specting Northern men in the West. I am sissippi, and its redoubtable corresponds to see the spirit which the editor of the Banner and Pioneer seems to manifest towards and their confiding perfectly safe in thus his employers, the children under his and their confiding perents; who were wo long editorials, nearly three columns, resorry to see the spirit which the editor of the Banner and Pioneer seems to manifest towards is Northern brethren. It is certainly not of the most gentle and peaceable character. With your leave, Mr. Editor, I will present a few expenses the children under his semployers, the children under his and their confiding perents; who were rewarding him, and who, according to showing, received him "with wond diality." Such an ingrate deserves to out of his place, and deprived of the your leave, Mr. Editor, I will present a few extracts from these articles, that the readers of the Reflector may judge of his spirit for themselves. It is not Northern papers alone that indulge in "denunciation and harsh epithets."

It is proper here to say that this is not the tone of Western papers generally towards men who have come from the North. But I am not surprised to hear the Banner and Pioneer speak as it does of Northern men; for as a great part of its circulation is in the South-western of the slave.

The good-natured editor is marvellously

The good-natured editor is marvell States, it must be adapted to the meridian of that oncerned for his brethren in Mississippi.

portion of country which lies between Kentucky " A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." and Louisiana. The Banner and Pioncer, there-The writer of these letters hopes the editor fore, must be regarded as the representative of that part of the West which lies south of Mason will "possess his soul in patience; nd Dixon's line, rather than north of it.

We will let the editor of this paper speak for with the Trustees of the Institution, to which the editor of the Banner and Pioneer alludes We have been charged, by some, with enter- which will place the character of those "containing prejudices against Northern men, and is designing to prejudicet he West against them. him," in rather an unenviable position. Not in rather an unenviable position. Not This charge is however utterly without founda-tion, and absolutely false. We love a good man, and approve of his actions, let him come from where he will.

half of the truth has yet been told; so the editor has done well to hold in reserve some of his partiality for the missionaries, his misconstruc-After the worthy editor thus prepares his reasinuations, his reproaches and slanders, that he lers, by trumpeting his own good qualities of may rebuke the "heartless reviler of the brethren " in a future editorial. As we have to do, mostly, with those who

"LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH-WEST."

As we have to do, mostly, with those who come to this country as preachers or teachers, we shall confine our remarks to them; and saw e suppose that those who remain in the North, would take it in high dudgeon, were we to say that the wisest and the best come West, we shall not attempt to decide upon the comparative merits of those who come and those who stay; but one thing is certain: those who come West entertain the highest opinion of their own worth and attainments, and expect every body in the West to think as they do; and when the foolish people, (not being used to spectacles,) cannot perceive the talent and worth which, to the yess of the possessors, stand out so conspicuous made familiar then with facts like the following, made familiar then with facts like the following, cannot perceive the talent and works of conspicuous eyes of the possessors, stand out so conspicuous ly; immediately their indignation is aroused, and then wo to the West—better for it if it had then wo to the West—better for it if it had preached by the Rev. J. V. Ambler.

never been discovered! How the missless fly! letters, travels, journals, &c., &c., crowd the mails; at which Eastern editors catch with greedy eagerness, and presently here they come, filled to the brim with reproaches, slanders, jibes and caricatures of Western men and maniatiuntions? We all know that the West, now, jibes and caricatures of Western men and maniatiuntions? We all know that the West, now,

filled to the brim with reproaches, slanders, jibes and caricatures of Western men and manners. Some there are who remain in this country, but to them every thing is wrong, and they with great zeal, set about putting things to rights. They religiously believe that all matters, domestic, social and religious, ought to conform, precisely, to what they have "been used to" about Boston and that region; and they are resolved to have them so. They came to the West to civilize it, i. e. to "mould it into the customs of the East," and they feel that they would lose cast if they did not do it, or perish in the attempt; and here begins the tug of war, and soon party spirit blazes to a consuming height.

Wonderful candor, this. Here is no "prejudiced editor consigns over to the awakened suspicion of the Western people the ministers and teachers from the East, who have settled among them. Thus are the men from "about Boston and that region," loaded with vituperation and slander by one who professes to have a heart which beats to the process to have a heart which beats to the process to have a heart which beats to the process to have a heart which beats to the process to have a heart which beats to the process to have a heart which beats to the process to have a heart which beats to the process to have a heart which beats to the process to have a heart which beats to the process to have a heart which beats to the process to have a heart which beats the process to have a heart which beats the process to have a heart which beats to the process to have a heart which beats the process to have the process to have a heart which beats the process to have the process to have a heart which beats the process to have a h

MADAME FELLER, THE MISSIONARY.

established at St. Pie, Chazy, Napierville and character and habits, without adequate motive.

character. She says:

"Allow me to say to you a few words of my for all sorts of objects. When an urgent call presented itself, for which money was to be collected, on going out to undertake it, I imposed upon myself the task of procuring four, six, or ten dollars, and determined not to return home without obtaining them. I sought the blessing of God, and entreated him to cause me to find favor with those to whom I applied; and I assure you I have never been disappointed, but always procured what I had proposed to myself. Sometimes I found it difficult to collect, but more frequently, while engaged in it, have I experienced that there is a rich blessing for the heart of one that labors to promote the glory of God." glory of God.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL

We have received the very able report of the stees and superintendent of this institution. extended abstract of this document. The ave-

We see from this report, that the whole num

s a striking inequality in the numbers furnished by the different counties, the extremes being e patient for seven hundred and sixty-four inone patient for seven hundred and sixty-four inhabitants, and one to thirty-six thousand. By
the census of 1840, it appears that the proportion of insane and idiots to the population of
the extract we had selected. the extract we had selected.
the State is as one to seven hundred and eighty"To say that I am an Abolitionist, in the the State is as one to seven hundred and eightysix, but it is known that this report is incorrect.
It is probable that a correct return would show
a larger proportion. There is a singular error
in this census of 1840, which has given occasion
for much remark at the South, and has been
used as the basis of some specified speculation
as to the influence of emancipation upon the
colored population of the country. In the census of 1840 the number of insane and idiots in
the State is reported to be six hundred and
thirty-one, of which, ninety-four are returned as
colored, being in the monstrous proportion of
one to fourteen of the whole colored population.

Now several in the seven hundred and eightysense in which the enemies of all moral prosense in which ye you
self enemies of enemies in which ye wife.

That I am a one to fourteen of the whole colored population.

Now, according to the census itself, it appears that fifty-six of these insane colored persons are returned from towns, not one of which contains a single colored inhabitant. Seventeen are returned from towns, not one of which contains a single colored inhabitant. Seventeen are returned from towns, in only one of which does not consider the infernal slave-trade, then I renounced it, and would appear to

sary for the safety of society. The conclusion from such facts is, that insanity is compatible with ordinary regard for propriety, and with the manifestation of intelligence,—that it is a mental disease that may not be obvious at once, and to all, but often escapes the notice of the observer. In former times people hardly recognized insanity unless clothed in rags and confined by chains and cages. Hence, those who are now known to be deranged in intellect might then have walked among men unrestrained, and at perfect liberty. Hence, too, the sad mistakes which have sent many a maniac to the scaffold, as a responsible agent.

The increase of knowledge of insanity and its effects, has very much increased the number of instances where it is alleged as an excuse for crime. This new defence of crime has succeeded so often of late, that it is looked upon with a good deal of distrust, and is regarded as with a good deal of distrust, and is regarded as an embrace every clime under the whites of spain and Portogal, have long since smanfipated many slaves, and now in the year lately and the property series of Spain and Portogal, have long since smanfipated many slaves, and now in the year lately and the property series of Spain and Portogal, have long since smanfipated many slaves, and now in the year lately and the property series of Spain and Portogal, have long since smanfipated many slaves, and now in the year lately and the property series of Spain and Portogal, have long since smanfipated many slaves, and now in the year lately and the property series of Spain and Portogal, have long since smanfipated many slaves, and now in the year lately and the property series of Spain and Portogal, have long since smanfipated many slaves, and now in the year lately and the property series of Spain and Portogal, have long since smanfipated many slaves, and now in the year lately states held size she had she whites. Such an issue is sheen of whether whether she had being have and the place and the property series. It is derogator

with a good deal of distrust, and is regarded as single slave,—and is she enslaved? A the last subterfuge of ingenious counsel to shield their clients from the just punishment of their crimes. While, on the one hand, there is dantal.

bility that the requency with which this defe is successfully urged will be subversive of the safety of society and the foundation of all moral distinctions. Are there, then, any tests which The Protestant missions at Grand Ligne, in will enable us to decide, in any given case, how Canada, were founded and have been mainly far legal responsibility is annulled? Several supported by a lady. She is, of course, a woman have been obtained, differing from each other, of great energy of character, as well as deep and all liable to objection. Insanity exhibits picty. The people among whom she commenced her labors were most benighted and de-degraded, and amidst many discouragements and will give a very different result from its applicamuch persecution, she has persevered, until tion to another. But in every instance of insanity which has been recognized as such, there is in many souls—and branches of the mission are one common feature—a departure from ordinary

We have been very much pleased with the An association of ladies has been formed in remarks of Dr. Ray upon insanity in its relation New York to aid Madame Feller; and in a re- to criminal law. We should be glad to lay cent letter to this circle of ladies, she urges the them entire before our readers, as well worthy present claims of the mission as one of a trying of the careful attention of every man who is exigency. And she makes an admirable sug- liable to sit as a juror upon the trial of questions gestion concerning the best way to collect of insanity, when the weal or the woe of a felfunds, which well illustrates some traits of her low creature may be determined by his views respecting it. But we shall have space only to add, that this report will increase the well deown experience in this matter, for I began very young collecting, and I have done a good deal for all sorts of objects. When an urgent call respect which the public entertain for him, and justify the confidence felt in the institution u

appetite of many readers for more; and we only regret that our limits will not allow us to gi them the whole. We have been astonished in reading this speech and the letter of Mr. C. to the New York Tribune, which we recently published, to see how perfectly intimate with the Our readers will be interested by a somewhat whole subject--with all the points discussed by either slaveholders or abolitionists-Mr. Clay rage number of patients during the past year has become. And the moral courage he exwas sixty-five, though there have been admitted hibits, in uttering truths palpable indeed, but during the year, and remained from the preceding year, one hundred and forty-seven. Of reside in the Free States, have deemed it almost these, thirty-one have been restored to reason—thirty-seven have been improved in mental ration. We rely much on the earnest and thirty-seven have been improved in mental health,—seventeen have not improved, and four have died. The average price of board is \$2,25, a sum beyond the means of the friends of many of the insane, causing an evil complained of, more than once before, by the superintendent,—the short residence of patients in the hospital—and preventing many from experiencing the manly as it is bold; his personal interests are The report of Dr. Ray, the superintendent, is especially worthy of notice, as conveying valuable hints connected with insanity. He dwells pon the dangerous mistake too often made by riends of patients, in confounding convalescence with recovery, causing the removal of the convergence the moment has covered to the convergence the moment has covered to the convergence to the moment has covered to the convergence to the moment has covered to the convergence to the moment has covered to the covered to t valescent the moment he comes to his senses, and before the brain has recovered that degree f strength which naturally belongs to it, and without which the patient cannot safely ex-change the seclusion of the hospital for the busy, exciting scenes of life. This change is too much for the irritable condition in which the brain is left after an attack of insanity;—the nervous excitement is renewed, and the patient becomes as bad as ever,—fortunate if not worse. um of evils; witness the testimony of Semmes himself a slaveholder, which we published it per of patients which have been admitted into he hospital is three hundred and four. There our last. What is wanting but that men should see "slavery as it is," and see the benefits which follow its abolition to all classes, where ever the experiment is made? Then "Let

But we will no longer keep our readers from

returned from towns, not one of which contains a single colored inhabitant. Seventeen are returned from towns, in only one of which does the number of colored people equal that of colored lunatics. The remaining twenty-one are returned from towns whose aggregate colored population is only one hundred and ninety-seven or in proportion of about one to nine. Though it is shown beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the return of insane colored people is very much too large, it is almost equally certain that the whole number is greatly understated. On the supposition that Maine has relatively as may as the other New England States, the number returned should have been about one thousand.

To the influence of hospitals we are indebted for the spirit which has of late tempered the administration of the criminal law. By means of their nnual reports and the opportunities afforded for observing the insane, and learning something of their habits, the amount of knowledge on the subject of insanity has been greatly increased and generally diffused through the community, thus popular errors have been corrected and sympathy excited. The inmates of the hospital are seen so living and so conducting that in many cases insanity is imperceptible to the casual observer. And yet these are persons whose mental derangement is perceptible to the casual observer. And yet these are persons whose mental derangement is perceptible to the casual observer. And yet these are persons whose mental derangement is perceptible to the casual observer. And yet these are persons whose mental derangement is perceptible to the casual observer. And yet these are persons whose mental derangement is perceptible to the casual observer. And yet these are persons whose mental derangement is perceptible to the casual observer. And yet these are persons whose mental derangement is perceptible to the casual observer. And yet these are persons whose mental derangement is perceptible to the casual observer. And yet these are persons whose mental derangement is

May the Lord cont ACTIO To the Editor of the Cl DEAR SIR,-TI nd directed to be Resolved. That slavery is wicked degrades a portio considers them as go them on a level with which required them on a level with which required the source we have the same our control of the should do to there should do to therefore, we febrethreu of our fait feel willing to adperson engaged in on engaged in Approved and tember 11th, 1 In church meetin Resolved, That lished in the Chri Baptist Register, a By order of P. P. M Cato, Cayuga Co., January, 26th, 1

The church a labors of brother acceptable and st his labors with the been added to the hundred and twent and are the firm a very and temperat ance in that town distinguished and s subject. The hea which they give to and benevolence. them. May they perous and hard

CATO, FO From the privat

We are now e

abounding in the

our church, under ward as pastor, The meeting has weeks and many, and great glory." Bro. E. T. His of the gospel mini of North Stonings

The Council o the first and recor ington Boro'. read by Bro. Ers Knapp; charge i Wakefield; hand Palmer; conclus hymn by Bro. E. MISSION

The Magazine lowing late intell CHINA .- Mr. 10, says, "S tions have contin three stated Ch are large and inter ford us strong h to inquire for the reh, with Br.

as the 'Tièchi cause among th incouraging sta Subbath or two f interest. Wi cles. The prover the Chinese mi peratition and cration of the S natives, the dre us deeply feel, to Pray for us."
"June 26. treaty between formally exchanged and interesting Commissioner, R arrived three

steamer, Achar. troops on shore adequate motive. ch pleased with the anity in its relations lers, as well worthy every man who is the trial of questions or the woe of a fel-mined by his views Il have space only to crease the well de Ray, and deepen the ntertain for him, and in the institution un-SSIUS M. CLAY.

o make up this numenriching its columns the Texas meeting h we gave last week, know, sharpened the or more; and we only not allow us to give re been astonished in he letter of Mr. C. to hich we recently pubtly intimate with the e points discussed by olitionists-Mr. Clay oral courage he ex-

thousands even who ave deemed it almost on the earnest and of this noble spirited He knows the truth it too warmly—has liberty too deeply—to urpose or silenced by r odium. His style is e slave-holder ; he can d appeal as a brethren born on the same soil ance; his arguments facts irresistible. If ill soon join to himand not only the those of every Southin the free and open , before which every neerns the American entire insignificance. as the difficulties are ves, nothing is wantipation has been tried, every is a pandemoni-

to all classes, where-made? Then "Let keep our readers from n Abolitionist, in the ies of all moral pro-pelieve, that I would seliove, that I would d massacre; my wife, and sisters, and rell hostages for my sinmyself to the use of the unjust and distal am an Abolitionbuld take away, withe rights of property in secure to me and to
sand citizens of Kenribune, which is be-

estimony of Semmes,

nich we published in

g but that men should

and see the benefits

the things, the such an an arm of the such and would appeal to one. Such an Abolione. Such an Aboli-when I declared in the tatives that I wished intucky in such a posi-aw of 1833, that she she thought it condust, to free herself from tionist as I have ever speeches and writings rict, that if Kentucky herself from the coun-n, slavery would per-action of masters and circumstances which to the use of free every way most adevery way most ad-olitionist, as were the o formed the Federal not have the word rument, am I. Such ashington, who, so far ashington, who, so far e to the propagation w doing, declared that his influence and his the extinguishment of also. Such an Abo-, the great father of ill profess to follow, pre partially come to ill profess to follow, ice partially come to lestroyed, would jeoph the liberties of the orcesaw, with an unerty of the black race, whites, would at last beditionist am I also, sue with the opinion ay, as it has been ofgematically advanced. gmatically advanced, ther the whites shall blacks shall rule the false in theory,

to be false by all ex-ory to human nature, od himself. Brazil and the United slaves; and are the ence? At the Revolu-eclaration of Indepenseclaration of Indepen-letaes, not excepting here are thirteen non-es those ten millions of eat Britain, in conjunc-cept the miserable an-tugal, have long since s, and now in the year spoken, having liber-er East India serfs, in ich touch on every sea. ch touch on every sea. no under the whole or indeed can be, a nat it is justice, hon"Do gentlemen take the absurd position that one hundred and eighty thousand freed men could enslave Kentucky? West India emancipation proves that the great majority of freed men could be employed economically in the same offices at small wages, which they now fill, with perhaps more ease and safety than now exist. * * They further tell us, with most reverential gravity, that 'God has designed some men for slaves, and man need not attempt to reverse the decree; it is better that the blacks should be slaves than the whites. This groupsition, which I denounce as utterly false.

News from the Churches.

JAFFREY, N. H.

A correspondent of the N. H. Register com-A correspondent of the N. H. Register communicates the following pleasing intelligence.

"The Lord has been visiting his people in this place with a rich shower of his grace. We have been holding evening meetings every evening with but a very few exceptions for almost three months. The means were blessed almost immediately after commencing our efforts. Probably from fifty to seventy-five have obtained hope. Among this number are received from the sec of 10 to that of 60 these. persons from the age of 10 to that of 60; but stly in the meridian of life. Many persons and their wives were converted almost at th same time. I have baptized 33 since the work menced-16 males and 17 females.

Not one of the converts as yet has taken up with sprinkling for baptism. But some are standing still and will probably get themselves into the dark, so they will be able to satisfy May the Lord continue his favors to give."

ACTION ON SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Christian Beffector.

DEAR SIR,-The following resolution was Resolved, That in our opinion, American slavery is wicked and sinful, inasmuch as it degrades a portion of the human family, considers them as goods and chattels, and brings them on a level with the brute creation; and There is learning, philosophy, and religion in There is learning, philosophy, and religion in the constant of the command

Resolved, That the above resolution be published in the Christian Reflector, New York Baptist Register, and Baptist Advocate. By order of the church,

P. P. MEACHAM, Church Clerk Cato, Cayuga Co., N. Y. } January, 26th, 1844.

which they give to every messenger of humanity and benevolence, is sufficient to embalm their and then at a good hit and a truthful delineaabounding in the work of the Lord!

ing:
"We are now enjoying a precious revival in us, "sorry that he wrote the book."

our church, under the labors of Rev. J. Wood-ward as pastor, and A. C. Kingsley as help. The meeting has been in progress about four weeks and many, we know your many, have weeks and many, we hope very many, have been converted. The work goes on with power and great glory."

ORDINATION.

The Council consisted of a delegation from gress of Despotism in the Romish church. the first and second churches North Stonington, CHRISTIAN MOURNING. A DISCOURSE de-Stonington Boro', Westerly, R. I., Preston City, and 2d church, New London; select scriptures read by Bro. Erastus Denison; sermon by Bro. John Blain; ordaining prayer by Bro. H. R. Wakefield; hand of fellowship by Bro. A. G. Palmer; concluding prayer by Bro. G. Randall; hymn by Bro. E. T. Hiscox.

E. DENISON, Moderator of Council.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Magazine for January contains the following late intelligence from the missions.

tions have continued uninterruptedly, and not continued uninterruptedly, and not continued uninterruptedly, and the continued uninterruptedly continued the continued uninterruptedly continued the continued uninterrupted continued uninterrupted continued uninterrupted continued uninterrupted continued uninterrupted uninterr three stated Chinese services every week, afford us strong hopes that they are beginning to inquire for the right way. On the 28th of May we had the privilege of organizing another of the Holy Ghost, all our efforts are vain. Mr. B., of "the Regenerator."

proposition, which I denounce as utterly false, passess away before the glance of reason, as the dew before a summer's sun."

In mation was read by Col. Malcolm, Secretary of Legation, declaring Hongkong to be constituted a colony of the crown of England, and defining a colony of the crown of England, and defining the powers, &c., of its governor, which was followed by a grand salute from the artillery, forts, and troops on shore, and the ships of wa in the harbor. Returning to the hall, Col. Malcolm read the royal warrant, appointing Sir Henry Pottinger, Governor and Commander in Chief of Hongkong and its dependencies;

Editor's Cable.

NEALS' HISTORY OF THE PURITANS. Edited by Rev. John O. Choules, A. M. Part 11. New York: Harper & Brothers. Boston: Saxion, Peirce & Co.

The second part of this important history has een issued. It is printed on handsome paper, their consciences with a few drops of water in double columns, and contains 144 pages. instead of being buried with Christ in baptism. It is accompanied with a portrait of the great and good Owen. The latter part of Elizabeth's reign is the period of history, embraced in the present number; and we cannot do better than to appropriate here, to our own use, the judicious testimony of the New York Evangelist, which passed by the Baptist church of Cato, N. Y., and directed to be published in your paper.

Resolved, That in our opinion, American slavery is wicked and sinful, inasmuch as it says:—"It is a deeply interesting and pregnant period; and one in which Americans have more interest than almost any other. It is safe to say also, that no other history of that period we believe it is directly contrary to the command of Christ, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and do to others as we would that

of this kind. We commend it heartily, and also the useful labors of its editor, whose judications are useful labors of its editor, whose judications and important annotations enhance its value in no inconsiderable degree."

The Unique, A Book of its editor, whose judications and important annotations enhance its value in no inconsiderable degree."

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In the execution of this book much ingenuity is displayed, and some wit. There are also occasional hints which are timely and important. Still, honestly to express our opi and feelings, we must say that the book does not altogether please us. Things of a solemi and religious import are presented in a style of too great humor-not to say too frivolous, to The church at Hingham still enjoy the We do not like the attachment of the ministelabors of brother Howe, who is to them an acceptable and successful preacher. During his labors with them they have enjoyed three have intended any disrespect to the clergy or seasons of revival. From forty to fifty have other church officers, but he should have remembers added to them by baptism, beside others bered that the enemies of religion are never by letter. Their present number is about one-hundred and twenty five. They have a flourish-ing Sabbath school—two adult Bible classes— and are the firm and active friends of anti-slavery and temperance. The cause of temper-ance in that town has recently received a new view. We have read the author's introduction, impulse through the labors of Mr. Gough the but we are none the more convinced of the judistinguished and successful lecturer upon that diciousness of his plan. The book is entertain subject. The hearty and cordial reception ing, and we doubt not will be extensively read; memory in the heart of every one who visits tion, in perusing it, will rise from it with min-them. May they long continue to be a prosperous and harmonious church, and always of its pages are extremely meagre of either instruction or wit; others are very much better. Some of the views, evidently cherished by the writer, are superficial and erroneous. But we have said enough to make all our readers curi-From the private correspondence of a brother ous to see it, which of course will gratify who dates at this place, we extract the follow-ing:

publisher; and as for the author, he will not be offended with our frankness, nor, as he assures

> ton and Miles. Boston: Saxton, Peirce & Co. 1844.

We are glad to see a publication of these lectures, which have been noticed with so much approbation by the New York press. We have Bro. E. T. Hiscox was ordained to the work here the first two, stitched in neat covers, of the gospel ministry in the 3d Baptist church and filling 120 pages. They illustrate, with of North Stonington, Ct. on Thursday the 19th. great interest and power, the nature and pro-

> livered at the funeral of Rev. LUCIUS BOLLES, D. D., late Secretary of the Bap-tist Board of Foreign Missions. By DANIEL SHARP, Pastor of the Charles Street Church, Boston. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln 1844.

This excellent discourse is published in the pamphlet form and embraces 44 pages. The neation here given of Dr. Bolles' character, private and public, is remarkable for its cor rectness and completeness.

THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, by Amo

The 3d Part has come to hand. It is orna-CHINA.—Mr. Shuck, writing under date of mented with two engravings. Harper and Broth-June 10, says, "Since we last wrote, our opera-tions have continued writer and saxton, Peirce &

besides occasional ones. Our congregations improved, and this number is filled with inter-The typography of this periodical is greatly esting matter.

"THE REGENERATOR."-We announced church, with Br. Dean as pastor, to be known some time since that Orson S. Murray, the edias the 'Tièchù church of Hongkong.' The tor of the Vermont Telegraph, was about statt-cause among the foreigners is also in an ing a paper in New York, to be entitled "The encouraging state. Three were baptized a Regenerator." From our exchanges we learn Sabbath or two ago, and there are other cases of interest. With much that is encouraging, however, we are surrounded with mighty obstacles. The proverbial listlessness and tardiness of he should not proceed at once to reform society the Chinese mind, its well-trained habits of throughout the nation. We are much amuse superstition and sin, the almost universal dese- by an editorial notice of him and his sheet in the cration of the Sabbath, both by foreigners and Hartford Christian Freeman, whose editor, W natives, the dreadful extent of ignorance, and H. Burleigh, Esq., is one of the strongest adrecollections of past hopes, disappointed, make us deeply feel, that without the special descent writer of uncommon vivacity and power. Says

Pray for us."

"June 26. To-day the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and China was formally exchanged, attended with dignified and interesting services. The high Imperial Commissioner, Keying, with his numerous suite, arrived three days ago, in the British war steamer, Acbar. He was received in an imposing and becoming style, by a large body of troops on shore, and under a salute from the

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

addle-pated fanatics, who consider religion a humbug, and human governments of the devil, and who recognize no gospel but Graham's Lectures on dietetics, and no apostles or prophets except John A. Collins and A. Bronson Alcott, may hail Orson Murray as a new Messial, and follow in his wake—but we no more hold him responsible for their follies, than we do them for his. We are not the enemies of progress—we see and feel the necessity of physical, moral and political reform, and so far as Mr. Murray will advocate these, without mixing them up with his cant about priests, churches, &c., we wish him success—but for his infidelity, no governmentism, pantheism, and super-sublimiated nonsense we have no sympathy. We suppose him very honest in his views—so is Abigail folsom in hers, and one is about as rational as the other."

Miscellanea.

LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH-WEST .- From a article in another column, our readers will erceive that the editor of the Banner and Pineer has taken the letters of our South-western rrespondent in hand, and attempted an utter annihilation of the author's reputation and influ ence. It does not seem, however, that our corthe same paper contains another leading edito- nents will try the same game again. rial of a like amiable character, which, with an extract, is two columns in length; and which commences with this sentence;—"Few men American Baptist Lorse Mission Society, in Texas, have purchased slaves since they were otorious as the sapient correspondent of the Reflector."

Farther on, the editor says:

"The writer of those letters never expected that his patrons, at whose feet he is fawning for his bread, would hear of them, or that the church his bread, would hear of them, or that the church with whom he professes to be in fellowship in Mississippi, would see his vile slanders of them selves and the brethren generally. They were intended merely as a pedestal on which to elevate himself, and to gratify such of the readers of the Redector as take pleasure in contemnig whatever belongs to the South and West; and who are under the firm belief that Massachusetts is the world, Boston its capital, and themsetts is the world, Boston its capital, and themsetts is the world, Boston its capital, and themsets is the world. No one who has read these letters will need

No one who has read these letters will held to be told that the writer is influenced by the worst of motives, and that he does not only sect the worst of characters in the South-West, its specimens of society there; but even their irrues are distorted into crime, and the destituion of a new country is made the theme of ridula and abuse."

We learn that the Rev. O. Cunning-

Now it so happens that a letter reaches us through the post office this morning, (the same on which this number of the Banner and Piongives increased interest. It is written by a rentleman on whose word we implicitly rely; Compared to reand it is exactly in point. With thanks to the writer and the good providence of God, we has- S. Damrell, Boston, through the post muster, who ten to lay it before our readers.

"Dear Sir.—I cannot neglect the present of proportunity of expressing my gratification in the perusal of those 'Letters from the Southwest' Having resided in that section nearly four years, I can heartily subscribe to the truth of all their details, and particularly to the last two letters as containing a very faithful account of the religious state of thisses and the research of 6,000 within the year 1844. We sorthers as containing a very faithful account of the religious state of things and the reasons. I have several times been inclined to neglect my pressing duties so as to get leisure for the preparation of some articles illustrating my own experience as a pedagogue in those regions, but am glad it is illustrated in your paper by a better pen. Hope they will be continued, and your correspondent will escape a tynching, which I must confess I sometimes fear his boldness will procure for him. Yours, &c."

The investment of 6,000 within the year 1844. We cannot send agents to all the States. Therefore we propose to appoint every friend an agent for this year, as an experiment. Reader! will not you be an active agent, and procure one or more subscribers for the Reflector, reserving to confess I sometimes fear his boldness will procure for him. Yours, &c."

The II. S. Segate held an executive sessuance of the propose to appoint every friend an agent for this year, as an experiment. Reader! will not you be an active agent, and procure one or more subscribers for the Reflector, reserving to confess I sometimes fear his boldness will procure for him. Yours, &c."

The II. S. Segate held an executive sessuance of the propose to appoint every friend an agent for this year, as an experiment. Reader! will not you be an active agent, and procure one or more subscribers for the Reflector, reserving the procure of the propose to appoint every friend an agent for this year, as an experiment. Reader!

So cents for each as your commission for every name added to our list?

It is not our design to reply to the long category of charges, and ebullitions of indignant spleen with which the articles in the Banner and Pioneer abound. The editor of the Reflec tor comes in for a full share of the abuse heaped on "Northern men," but as he is safely ensconced in the very centre of the "capital" of by the Senate. the "world," there is little probability that he will be "lynched" for his many crimes. The thinks this no good reason for their giving cirthe editor became aware of this hard pressure, we know not, unless he learned it from his own experience, which seems very likely when we consider how much attention he has given to the letters in the Reflector. He ought to be pastoral charge of the Baptist church in Nunda, grateful for such a supply of bones to pick.

N. Y. and accepted the unanimous call of the Church in Perry, Wyoming Co. His corresponway. It is the great amount of matter con- dents are requested to direct accordingly. stantly on hand for publication, that embarras-

want of room. offensive to the Kentuckian editor, that the letters from the South-west are very popular with our readers, and we have the pledge of the author that they shall be continued, at least for several weeks to come. If he is not lynched, town which he may choose to visit. we shall expect him to fulfil his promise. The editor may be encouraged with the prospect of more "heads" on which to discourse at length. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHURCH CONTROVERSY .- It seems n THE CHURCH CONTROVERSY.—It seems necessary that we apprize our readers of the progress of the famous prelatical controversy between Drs. Wainwright and Potts. And yet it is impossible to give any thing like an abstract of their prolix and disjointed correspondence. Dr. Potts has evidently indulged himself in the use of some terms unduly severe, or at least too frequently repeated, but, in our judgment, he well sustains his position. His argumentation is clear and forcible. Dr. W. seems to us to allow more than he did at first, and more than high churchmen are wont to allow to other denominations. Says Dr. Potts, "Come to the point, and show (for you are bound to do so) that prelacy has invariably proved itself to be the only channel of spiritual henefits to mankind; that it alone has preserved the truth, and preached the truth, and exemplified the truth in the lives of its adherents; it may transfer the duties of the sherifis in cases of capital punishment, and requesting that if the legislature refuses to grant the prayof of Christendom, so infinitely beyond any other system from which it has been discarded, as to demonstrate not only that it is right, but essential. In a word come to the point, and provided the proper Committee, and ordered to be printed with the names of the substitution. In a word come to the point, and provided the proper Committee, and ordered to be printed with the names of the substitution of the proper Committee, and ordered to be printed with the names of the substitution of one to every two thousand inhabitants, to be limited to one, for the word, or in the sense in which your scheme of doctrine makes the church exclusive.

2. That to 'unchurch' men is not, necessarily, as it is according to your system, to consign them to perdition.

3. That while we deny to the recently organity to the proper of the substitution of the proper cessary that we apprize our readers of the

it is according to your system, to consign after its passage.

Quite an animated discussion took place

them to perdition.

3. That while we deny to the recently organized communities around us, in the aggregate, reading of the order introduced yesterday, ap-

The Baptist Advocate states that the Rev. JACOB KNAPP is now in New York city. assisting the Rev. Mr. Davis, pastor of the Cannon St. Church in a series of meetings.

The Baptist Advocate alludes to a dermination of the Baptist Publication Society, to merge the Monthly Record into the Baptist

The Rev. T. P. Hunt was engaged one respondent is likely to be silenced. The first evening last week, at Philadelphia, in a public two long editorials of the Banner and Pioneer he has seen, and his reply to them does not in- dent spirits. Mr. Hunt "used him up," the padicate any great alarm. The last number of pers say, and it is not expected that his oppo-

> Is it true that the missionaries of the sent there, and are now slaveholders? This has been asserted, and whether the statement be true or not, its publication casts great dis-

tetts is the world, Boston its capital, and themelves the very pinks of perfection: but we leven it an act of justice to send his tirades to heet him before the very people whom he has neet him before the very people whom he has

Mr. CHARLES Cox, Jr., was recently or-

HAM has resigned the charge of the Baptist

Subscribers are again requested to reis authorized to frank in payment for subscrip-

The U. S. Senate held an executive session on Tuesday last, and the nomination of JAMES MADISON PORTER for the office of Secretary of War was rejected. The nomination of Mr. Spencer to the vacant seat on the Bench of the U. S. Supreme Court, has been rejected

We have some excellent poetical coreditor of the Banner is "aware that many of them [Eastern editors] are hard pressed for matthere with which to fill their weekly sheets," but will soon appear.—We thank our venerable thinks this no good reason for their giving circulation to "such abominable tirades." How we publish in this number of our paper. Such hints are needed, and will do good

The Rev. J. W. Spoon writes us that

This brother writes us also, that at Perry ses us. We have at this very moment at least he has found "a few subscribers very much ina dozen original articles of interest and value, torested in reading the Reflector," and he for-which we are obliged to defer publishing for wards us the names of fourteen additional subscribers. The kind wishes of such a corres-We will repeat again, what seems peculiarly pondent are understood to be sincere, and cor-

> Calvin Barrett, Jr., of Cabotville, is authorized to act as ageut for this paper in any

Legislative.

Fest might be induced to join.

In the House, most of the time was occupied.

In the House, most of the time was occupied.

It is the House was not be the Marine Corps, at Wash.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

In the Senate. Mr. Berrien reported a bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, provided no censure be implied on the conduct of Judge Hall.

Mr. Benion presented a resolve that the United States ought to give notice to Great Britain for the immediate termination of the 10th article of the treaty of 1842, being the article for the surrender of fugitive criminals. Also, a resolve requesting the President to direct the Secretary of State to furnish information with regard to slaves committing criminals. New York, on the evening of Washington's birth-day, Feb. 22. The Rev. John Pierpont of Bostou, has consented to be one of the speakers. TUESDAY, JAN. 30.
In the SENATE. Mr. Berrien reported a bi

In the House, nothing of general interest was transacted.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

In the Senate. Mr. Jarnagan offered a resolution calling for information as to the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, and the reason why they have not been removed. The cresolution offered by Mr. Benton. inquiring whether slaves escaping into the British dominions, have been given up, since the treaty of 1842, and that construction is put on the article in the treaty on this subject, was agreed. cle in the treaty on this subject, was agreed

In the House, Mr. Johnson of Tennessee made a speech in defence of the 21st rule.

But little business was done in the House, this body having adjourned at 2 o'clock, to give members an opportunity of attending the remains of Mrs. Redding from her late lodgings to the railroad depot, whence they are to be taken to New Hampshire. Mrs. R. was a sister of Hon. Isaac Hill.—Her death was very and. In the House, Mr. Johnson of Tennessee

eight hours.

THURSDAY, FERRUARY I.

IN THE SENATE, Mr. Colquitt presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, approving the conduct of Senator Berrien, which had been denounced by the previous Legislature. This, among the resolutions, asserts the doctrine of common sense in regard to Legislature instruction:

"Resolved further, that we especialled the sense is a sense of the sense is a sense of the sense is a sense of the sense is regard to Legislature. This, among the resolutions, asserts the doctrine of common sense in regard to Legislature instruction:

"Resolved further, that we especialled the sense is the sense is regard to Legislature. The sense is regard to Legislature instruction:

end his uncompromising opposition to octrine of Legislative instruction." IN THE HOUSE, the debate on the rules was continued for the hoar, by McCauslen. Mr. Siddings has the floor for reply.

The bill for the transfer of Naval Appropriations was passed. Some other subjects, includ-ing the Italian Appropriation bill, were consid-

The U. S. Senate, on Thursday, ratified on its part, a treaty with France for the exchange of criminals escaping from one country into another. A similar provision in the Ashburton reaty has resulted in great practical good.

The treaty for the adjustment of claims o our citizens against Mexico, was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday, with amendment, which requires the commissioners to meet at Washington instead of Mexico.

Domestic.

In the case of Abner Rogers, Jr., for the murder of Charles Lincoln, warden of the State Prison, the Jury, on Saturday evening, returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity .- Rogers will be sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester. MENDI MISSION .- By letters received from

Rev. Wm. Raymond, dated Gambia, Nov. 22d, 1843, says the N. Y. Tribune, we learn that the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond and Miss Harnden, sent out by the Union Missionary Society to establish a mission among the kin-dred of the Amistad Africans, at Kaw-Mendi,

dred of the Amistad Africans, at Kaw-Mendi, in the interior of Africa, reached the coast in excellent, bealth, and after an unusually shorts passage of 30 days.

Cold Winters.—The Salem Gazette, in an article respecting the cold weather, says:

"The severest New England winters on record, are those of 1717, 1741, 1764, 1772, 1780, and 1786. The winter of 1741 was bitter, and its severity widely felt. "No one remembered the like." In 1780, the snows commenced early in November, and continual storms, accompanied with violent winds from the Northeast, occurred during December. About the first of January, a period of steady and severe cold commenced. During forty days, even on the south and sunny side of buildings in warm situations, there was no indication of thaw.

In this city, Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Stow. Ma.

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In this city, Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Stow. Mr.

In this city, Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Colver, Mr. Dev. Mr.

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In this city, Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Colver, Mr.

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In this city, Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Colver, Mr.

In this city, Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr.

In this city, Sunday evening, by Re

pointing a committee to inquire and report in regard to the destruction of the Usuline Convent.

The light and dry snow drifted and eddied with incessant motions on the wind.—Paths, if opened, were immediately filled, and communication. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.—The SENATE was wholly engaged in discussing the bill relating to the Judges' salaries.

IN THE HOUSE.—A large number of peti-

IN THE HOUSE.—A large number of petitions, remonstrances, &c., were presented and appropriately referred,

Mr. HUNTINGTON of North Bridgewater, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John P. Andrews, of Salem, praying for action by the legislature in favor of universal peace, made a long report, which closed with resolves in favor of arbitration in the settlement of national disputes, and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to bring about a Congress of nations for this purpose. The report was ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—In the Senate, the Thursday of the food of the floor with its close on fire, and the child so dreadfully burned as to survive the accident but a short time.

No Use For Humanity.—The Nashua

nations for this purpose. The report was ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Fee. 1.—In the Senate, the Committee on Education, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate on the election of school committees; a long discussion was had on the passage to a third reading of a bill to reduce the capital stock of the Lynn Mechanic's Bank, which terminated in its passage to a third reading.

In the House.—Immediately after the conclusion of Mr. Nash's argument against the

In the House.—Immediately after the conclusion of Mr. Nash's argument against the restoration of the Judges' salaries, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.—In the SENATE, various gentleman, from several committees, made reports on business which had been referred to them, and their reports were appropriately disposed of. The subjects do not possess sufficient general interest to be given in detail.

In the House, the salaries of the Judges was again the subject of discussion.

cient general interest to be given in detail.

In the Hours, the salaries of the Judges was again the subject of discussion.

Saturadat, Feb. 3.—The business of the Senate was unimportant. In the Hours about a dozen jetitions, remonstrances, &c. were presented and appropriately referred—none of them, however, of much general interest.

On motion of Mr. Wheatland of Salem, the report of the Charlestown members to their seats, was discharged from the orders of the day and taken up for consideration. After much discussion, adjourned without taking a vote.

Mondat, Jan. 4. In the Senate, the Committee to whom was referred sundry petitions against the present Insolvent law, reported a bill repealing the same, to take effect on the first of August next. A committee was appointed to be joined by the House, to consider what action is necessary for the relief of the widow of the late Warden of the State Prison. After the disposal of other matters, a bill to reduce the capital stock of the Hingham Bank was taken up on its passage to be engrossed, and was debated by several Senators, when it passed.

In the Hours, after the reception and referring of petitions, the contested Charlestown election was discussed.

Ma New Free State of Tennessee is again the division of the State of Tennessee is again the division of the State of Tennessee is again the division of the State of Tennessee is again the prepasse introduced. The mountain region that is embraced in the concerning the purpose having been introduced. The nominiar region that is embraced in the concerning the purpose having been introduced and the total evision of the State of Tennessee is again the saving been introduced. The nominiar region that is embraced in the concerning the purpose having been introduced and the togeslature of the purpose having been introduced and the togeslature of the purpose having been introduced and the togeslature reposed in the concerning the purpose having been introduced that State of Tennessee is again the purpose that State of Tenne

Copyright Law.—A copyright bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Ingersoll, which extends the copyright to forty-two years, or during the life of the author, and seven years thereafter. The importation of foreign books copyrighted here is prohibited, and any books imported in violation of the substance of the copyright. The minimum of a great Southern Confederacy—in which the West might be induced to join.

In the House, most of the time was occupied

n the reception of resolutions—and Mr. Stiles of Georgia, continued his remarks upon the 21st ule.

Turspay I.A. 30

Turspay I.A. 30

Mr. McDuffic spoke through the afternoon on the tariff; Mr. Evans attempted to reply and the subject was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Hayword.

In the House, nothing of general interest

Speakers.

The Rev. Mr. Savage, an Episcopal Missionary in Western Africa, has presented the National Institute with forty-five specimens of newly discovered insects.

The grand jury of Hamilton County, sitting

We learn from the Providence Journal that Governor Fenner, of Rhode Island, is danger-

Butter, lump, per lb. PROVISIONS.

Cheese, new, per Ib,	0 00	a 0 00
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VEGETABLES.		
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Lettuce, per head	. 0 06	m 9 124
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Cellery, per ruft	. 0 10	a 0 124
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Cabbage per head	. 0 90	a 0 08
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	9 60	. 0 00
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Dried Apples, per lb	0 00	a 0 50
Apples, per peck, Lemons, per doz	6 95	a 0 374
	r n 33	a 0 50
Oranges, per doz		

Marriages.

Deaths.

In this city, on Sunday evening, HENRY G. WI-LEY, M. D. 20. He fell a victim to the duties of his profession—his death being induced by erysipelax con-sequent upon a post severem examination. Dr. W. was a young gentleman of much promise, personally and professionally, and had secured to humself, by the gen-eral excellence of his life, and great amisability and sawrity of manners, a very large circle of friends, who mourn his seemingly untimely removal from their midat.

suavity of manners, a very large circle of friends, who mourn his seemingly untimely removal from their Capt. Capt. JEREMIAH BRIGGS, 66. He was the first max who ever hoisted the American flag in Slam. 22th inst. Deacon JAMES MELLEDGE, 77. In Charlestown. SELINA HALL BRADPORD, youngest child of Mr. Edmund Bradford, aged 2 years. At Jamaica Plvin, on Sunday morning last, Max. KEZIAH HEWINS, wildow of the late Joseph Hewing of this right, 65. ns, of this city, 66. In Medford, 26th ult. Capt. JOHN LE BOSQUET,

2.
In Hopkinton, 4th inst. at the residence of her son, led Abijah Ellis, Mas. POLLY ELLIS, 81, In Yarnouth Port, 3ist utt, HENRY L. BROWN, 3. second son of Mr. Wm. B. Brown, U. S. N. In Springfield, on Sunday morning, FRANCES BOURNE PEABODY, only daughter of Rev. W. B. O. Pashoth II. Peabody, 18. In Millwaukie, W. T. 9th inst. Mm. EDWIN L. BOWEN, 33, of the house of Clapp & Bowen, New York, and son of Mr. Simeon Bowen of Pittsfield, Mass.

Notices.

The York Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the flutist church in Acton, commencing Feb. 14th, il 10 o'clock, A. M. The Ministerial Conference will be leden at the house of flev. T. Jameson, Feb. 13th, at one Clock, P. M. Waterwoop, See'y. Jan. 16, 1844.

D3 The Convention of Sarani School. Taximum belonging to the Boston Haptist Association will be held the second Wednesday in February, (E.), with the First Baptist Church in Charlestown, at 16 o'clock A. M. The several schools are requested in forward their letters in mediately.

Jan 22.

Cash received by the Provisional Committee for Poreign Mis-sions, from Nov. 1st, 1843, to Feb. 1st. 1844. Tremont Street nation control monthly concert.

Mrs. Page
Wendell Baptist Association, as follows:
For For. Missions not designated, \$15.56

T. GILBERY, Treas. of Prov. Com. 406 Washington or 9 Beach St.

Rockingham Academy. HAMPTON FALLS, N. H. THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday Peb. 12th, under the charge of Rev. ZEBU-

Advertisements.

A Monday Peb. 12th, under the charge of Rev. Z69U-LON JONES, Principal, sessited by a young Lady experi-enced in teaching. Lectures will be delivered, in the course of the term, on N tural Philosophy, Chemistry and School teaching. Farticular attention will be paid to those who may wish to qualify themselves for teaching, and to all others who may enter the Institution for the purpose of Study and improvement. Those wishing to at-tend next term should endoavor to enter at the dom-mencement of the term. TUITION IN ADVANCE. In common English branches,......
In Higher English branches,......
In Greek, Latin and French,......
In Music.

Portsmouth, Jan. 17, 1844. Friends of Education!

SITUATION is wanted by an experienced teacher of the English Language. Address "E. S." Epping, N. H.

School for Young Ladies. [Corner of Washington St. and Temple Avenus.] I Vihis school the following Gentlemen and Ladies are engaged as Teachers. Mons. J. Pallettan, in Franch. Prof. G. J. Webb in Medical Vocal and Flanc Forte. Mr. J. H. H. Rilling of J. R. W. Sullivan, in Grawing Mrs. W. Sullivan, on Guitar and Flanc Forte. Miss S. Swaw in Needle-Work. In all the other branches usually tanght in Francis Semiliaries, instruction is given by the Principals, W. M. CORNELL, St. E. A. BEAMAN.

Terms of the Christian Review. SINGLE COPY \$3 per annum, inneriably in advance TWO COPIES will be sent to any person who will forward us his advances on the samp person who will revise \$10 in advance.

One great hindrance to the circulation of the Review in former years will be obviated in this volume.

THE POSTAGE WILL BE REDUCED ONE THIRD.

Address business letters to the publisher, W. S. Damrell,

11 Cornhill, Boston.
Letters relating to the editorial department to "Editor of Christian Review," Newton Centre, Mass.
Feb. 1. WM. 8. DAMEELL. Massachusetts Register for 1844. JAMES LORING, 132 Washington Street, has just published the Massachusers Register of 1844, containing the New Tariff of Duties, the English and Chineon Tariffs, the State Legislature, the 98th Congress, Army and Navy Officers, Consuit. Mitital, Ministers, Colleges, Charitable Societies, City Officers of Boston, Officers of Banke and Insurance Companies, Lewyers, Members of the Mass. Medical Society, Justices, Surveyers, Manual, American Constitutions, and Goodwin's Town Officer.

Feb. 1.

China Academy, Maine.

THE Spring Term will commone the first Monday in March. The Trustees of this Institution would as mounced to the public, that they have recently take measures to add much to the advantages it has hitherts possessed. The buildings are undergoing thorough repairs, and will be rendered much more phasent and son ceive a proper assignate of attentions there were the control false.

Mr. Paine, therefore, the present preceptor, whose reaccess in the hawiness of teaching for many years, is well known, will continue to decred the mean that the control the false of the control that the control the control that the control th

wigh. Young mon intending to enter College or to prepare for eaching will have particular attention bestewed upon familiar lectures will be given to illustrate the more important and difficult branches of study; and to exhibit

and enforce the principles of morality.

Board may be obtained in good families from \$1,25 to \$1,50 per week. TUITION PER QUARTER.

Stoves, Grates, Hot Air Furnaces,

Stoves, Grates, Hot Air Furnaces,
THE subsciber would respectfully call the stimulion of all
that are in want of Cooking, Farlor, Olice, Church all
Stop stores, to call and examine his estimate in the most approved patients are in series
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HOT AIR PURNACES.

for heating houses, stores, churches, &c., in the emet satisfactory manner. Rossia, English and American Iron Fun sat, full genorized of force appearates, its ware, Britannia was &c. And all those who may favor him with a call, to examine or purchase, may ray some every article proving an expressored. All may be assured of gathen enod strictes and at very low prices, at Nos. 51 and 53, Rightness, Napt. 26.

Lat. GARDNER CHILSON.

Poetry.

For the Christian Reflector

The Angel Burial.

FROM A MANUSCRIPT PORM. "And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moak ver against Bethpeor; but no man knoweth of his epulchre unto this day." Deut. 34: 6.

Now on the mountain cold and bare Are falling fast night's pearly tears; The winds are hushed, the sky is fair, And brightly shine the starry spheres A cloud of brightness on the sight Gleams like a blessed isle of light.

Fairer than any pageant train
That ever met an earthly eye,
The blaxing cloud sails o'er the plain,
And flashes light along the sky. Thou'st seen upon the mountain at The fiery beams of sunset glow ;— "Tie brighter than that glowing beam, he Andes' glazier's height,-O, not when in thy wildest dream,
Hath such a vision met thy sight! Rayless and dark is every star, Compared with that her being ared with that bright angel car.

Hark! music floats along the air,-The soul of harmony is there, The minstrelay of beaven is ringing. Behold the seraph car doth stop Upon old Nebo's hoary top!

See! angel forms are gathe red there, Which their first brightness have not lost; No stain of earthliness they bear, That band from heaven's highest host. Hark ye! and hear the spirit's word. "Along the glowing realms of space

Our lightning course is sped,—
We stand on earth, man's dwelling place, And we are with the dead. He's launched on death's mysterious stream And here is his poor clay. He sleeps the sleep that hath no dream, But ends in endless day.

How calmly death sits on his brow,-He woke no terror there; His soul, among the blessed now, An angel's joy doth share.

Before the Almighty's blazing throne
He stands approved and blest; For from his heart God's image shone,-Well he deserves his rest

" Within the sapphire-flashing walls. Where stand the dazzling, gem-built halls Of heaven's golden stre here sit those ransomed sons of There sit, and feel, and know The joys of thine immortal birth, Thou, raised from earth below!

We o'er thy grave thy requiem sing, We shout a joyous song; While these old cliffs their echoes ring, And swell our notes along.

We place thy clay in dreamless rest,

Where man shall never know Thy burial place—apart and blest, There moulder, cold and low."

Newton Theo. Inst.

Breast the Wave, Christian.

Breast the wave, Christian, when it is strongest; Watch for day, Christian, when the night's lor On ward and onward still, be thine endea The rest that remaineth will be forever. Fight the fight, Christian, Jesus is o'er thee;

Run the race, Christian, heaven is before thee: Lift the eye, Christian, just as it closeth;

Raise the heart, Christian, ere it reposeth;
Thee from the love of Christ nothing shall sever:
Mount, when the work is done; praise Him forev

The Samily Circle.

Children educated for Society.

BY REV. R. W. BAILEY.

The cultivation of the social principle should be made the subject of special ed-ucation in the young. They are made for society, and will find it. The choice of companions in early life is very liable to be capricious, yet it does much in giving direction to habits, and in forming character. Here is a most importan field for the interposition of parental advice. Send a child into the street from a virtuous fireside, and unadvised; he will soon be sought out and led away by the most noisy, vicious and profane. He will be likely to keep the acquaintance thus formed, and the heart of many a pa rent has wept over the disgrace and ruint daughter, who has fallen through their inattention; who had entered into unprofitable intimacy with a street acquaintance, or perhaps been ini-tiated into a vicious course by a servant in the family. Send a young man to college who has no knowledge character, and no wholesome rules given to guide him in the selection of his company, and a similar result will be very likely to reward the parent's negligence, or presumption. Apprentice a boy to an unprincipled master to learn his trade, or to pursue a business under such a direction, he will return to his father's house with all the vices of his companions. Send a girl to a boarding school, to be associated and companioned as chance may provide for her, and parents must surprised if they are disappointed favorite. Children should be early taught to estimate the true value of society. They will not find all they expect from the world, and will meet world, and will meet with much that they do not expect. Hence, they are sometimes led to cherish a spirit of misanthropy, and universal dis-trust. Again, they cultivate such associa-tions and feelings, that they are rendered miserable without a con and change of society. Here is a field for the diligent hand of parental culture. A well balanced mind is, to a great extent the result of education, of discipline; and the equipoise of its operation depends much on the direction of its first impulse. much on the direction.

The family is the natural and appropriate development, education sphere for the development, education and maturity of the social principle.

The judicious parent who feels the responsibility of his station as a teacher in is family, will not lose the opportunity there, where all the elements of society fitly joined, and where an intimate social intercourse is forced by circumstances on all the members.

A Faithful Boy.

A little boy in London, who attended Sabbath school, having occasion every Lord's day to go through a certain court, observed a shop always open, for the sale of goods. Shocked at such a profanation, he considered whether it was possible for him to do any thing to prevent it. He determined to leave a tract, on the "Lord's Day," as he passed the shop in

the course of the week. He did so; and on the following Sabbath observed that the shop was shut up. Surprised at this, he stopped, and considered whether this could be the effect and considered whether this could be the effect of the tract he had left. He ventured to the knock gently at the door; when a woman knock gently at the door; when a woman within, thinking it was a customer, answered aloud, "You cannot have any thing; see don't all of the Sunday." Encouraged by what he had heard, the little boy still begged for admittance; when the woman, recollecting his voice, said, "Come in, my dear little fellow; it was you that left the tract here, against Sabbath-breaking, and it alarmed me so, that I did not during the brought to it; but at present I must confess it is not so. We ought not to rush into a state and employnot dare to keep my shop open any longer; and I am determined never to do so again while I live."

Moralist and Miscellanist.

Which is the Liberal Man?

SKETCH OF WESTERN MISSIONARY LIFE BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

It was a beaming and beautiful summer morning, and the little town of V—— was alive with all the hurry and motion of a

thick, when he heard himself announced spread in the ecclesiastical circles of the in the crowded house, as the valedictorian State. The door opens, and the old col-

Christian, whatever be my calling."

You know your tuition is offered gratis, or retrenched, to suit every emergency of the times, and his family expenditures such influences as he can command to secure your success; pray, do not these On the other hand George Lenox, the cure your success; pray, do not these things seem to you like a providential indication that the law is to be your profession? Besides, here in these New England States, the ministry is overflowed electric many and was realizing an income which brought and was realizing an income which brought the ministry is overflowed already—minis-lets enough, and too many, if one may his reach. He was a member of the Chrisvery unoccupied place."

"And is it possible that you can contemblate such an entire sacrifice of your talents, your manners, your literary and scientific tastes, your capabilities for refined society, as to bury yourself in a log cabin in one of our new States!—you will never be apreciated there; your privations and sacrifices be entirely disregarded, and you sacrifices be entirely disregarded, and you should be sacrificed by the coarsest and cheef or sacrifices be entirely disregarded, and you should be sacrificed by the coarsest and cheef or sacrifices be entirely disregarded, and you should be sacrificed by the coarsest and cheef or sacrifices be entirely disregarded, and you should be sacrificed by the coarsest and cheef or sacrifices be entirely disregarded.

to meet the emergencies in our Western given for giving a half-sight to the reflection world, so that no others need be called that he could never be a rich man. "Have world, so that no others need to cause upon ?" replied James. "Men of the class you read the Review?" said his companion, you speak of may do better than I; but, if after all their efforts I still am needed, and after all their efforts I still am needed, and

rust itself out, and missing the stimulus of such society as I have been accustomed to, I should run down completely, and be "Literary taste is an expensive thing to a species in hody and in mind."

A moderate attention to current includes the mind, and gives influence that you could not otherwise acquire. "Literary taste is an expensive thing to a species in hody and in mind."

ought not to rush into a state and employment which we have not the moral forti tude to sustain well. In short, for myself, I may make a respectable and, I trust, not useless man in the law, when I could do nothing in the circumstances which you choose. However, I respect your feelings, and heartily wish that I could share them myself."

A few days after this conversation the young friends parted for their several des-tinations—the one to a law school, the other to a theological seminary.

college commencement. Rows of car-riages lined the rural streets, and groups of well-dressed auditors were thronging to the hall of exhibition—all was gaiety and ani-iences, was seen carefully tying his horse mation.

And among them all, what heart beat higher with hope and gratified ambition, than that of James Stanton? Young, buoyant, prepossessing in person and manners, he was this day in the presence of all the world, to carry off the highest palm of scholarship in his institution, and to rescholarship in his institution, and to receive on the threshold of the great world, the utmost that youthful ambition can ask before it enters the arena of actual life. Did not his pulse flutter and his heart beat Reverend Mr. Stanton, a name widely scholarship in his institution, and to re- Esq., a lawyer reputed to be doing a more of the day?—when he saw aged men, and lege acquaintances meet with a cordial grasp fair youthful faces, ruddy childhood and of the hand, and Mr. Stanton soon find sober calculating manhood, alike bending himself pressed to the most comfortable in hushed and eager curiosity, to listen to his words? Nay, did not his heart rise in friend, and even the slight unersiness which his throat as he caught the gleam of his the wisest are not always exempt from, father's eye, while, bending forward on his when conscious of a little shabbiness in staff, with white reverend locks falling exterior, was entirely dissipated by the about his face, he listened to the voice of about his face, he listened to the voice of evident cordinity of his reception. Since the conversation we have alluded to, the feel the glistening tears in his mother's eye two friends pursued their separate courses. feel the glistening tears in his mother's eye as with rapt ear she hung upon his every with but few opportunities of personal in when, full of confidence and hope, he enters the field of life—all his white glistening as yet unsoiled by the dust of the combat—the unproved world turning towards him with flatteries and promises in both less without school-houses, without settled ing as yet unsoiled by the dust of the combat—the unproved world turning towards him with flatteries and promises in both hands, what other triumph does life give so fresh, so full, so replete with hope and joy! So felt James Stanton this day, when he horted from house to house, labored individually with one after another, till he had, So felt James Stanton this day, when he heard his father congratulated on having a son of such promise—when old men, revered in talents and worth, shook hands with him and bade him warmly God speed in the course of life; when bright eyes cast glances of favor, and from among the fairest were overheard whispers of admiration.

"Your son is designed for the bar, I trust," said the venerable Judge I.—— to with proverty and cold and "Your son is designed for the par, a sunassisted, and humanly considered, as trust," said the venerable Judge L——, to the father of James, at the commencement dinner, "I have seldom seen a turn of mind better fitted for success in the legal profestions, and the part of the forest; where it was important to the part of the forest; where it was important to the part of the forest; where it was important to the part of the forest; where it was important to the part of the forest; where it was important to the part of the forest; where it was important to the part of the forest; where it was important to the part of the forest; where it was important to the part of the forest; where it was important to the part of the forest; where it was important to the part of the forest; where it was important to the forest of the fo sion; and then his voice!—his manner! mry depths of the forest; where it was impracticable even to guide a horse, he had let him go to the bar, sir, and I prophesy that he will outdo us all." And this was said in James' hearing, and by one whose commendation was not often so warmly called forth. It was not in any young heart not to beat quicker at such prospects. Honor, station, wealth, political ambirion, all seemed to offer themselves to his grasp; but long ere this in the solitude of retirement, in the stillness of prayer and self-examination, the young pers. except as he had found them by of prayer and self-examination, the young pers, except as he had found them by graduate had vowed himself a different destiny; and if we may listen to a conversation as one so circumstanced only can feel, the few evenings after commencement with a difficulty of maintaining intellectual vigor assmate, we shall learn more of the secret and energy in default of all those stimulants workings of his mind.

"And so, Stanton," said George Lennox ble circumstances are so much to which cultivated minds in more favorato him, as they sat by the evening fireside, 'You have not yet decided whether to accept Judge L.'s offer or not?"

ble circumstances are so much indebted. At the time that he is now introduced to the reader, he had been recently made pastor in one of the most important settle-"Yes." offer or not?"
"I have decided long ago," said James.
"So then, you choose the ministry."
"Yes." "So then, you choose the ministry."

"Yes."

"Well, for my part," replied George Lennox, "I choose the law. There must be Christians, you know, in every vocation; the law seems to suit my turn of mind. I trust it will be my effort to live as becomes a Christian, whatever be my calling." the duty to give, a minister, however labo "I trust so," replied James.

"But really, Stanton," added the other, after some thought, "it seems a pity to cast away such prospects as open before you.

You know your truiting is effected grain and successful, may often feel the most serious enbarrass-ments of poverty. Too often is his salary regarded as a charity which may be given

the number of applicants for tian church in the place where he lived, "Nay," replied James, "my place is not here. I know, if all accounts are true, that my profession is not overflowed in our Western States, and there I mean to go."

Western States, and there I mean to go."

Western States, and there I mean to go." irreproachable in life and conduct. From

sacrifices be entirely disregarded, and you placed on a level with the coarsest and most uneducated sectaries; I really do not think you are called to this."

"Who then is called?" replied James.

"Why, men with much less of all these good things; men with real coarse, substantial, backwoods furniture in their minds; who will not soprecipte and of course most of the series and as Mr. Stanton leaned back, and in the source of the series of the ser who will not appreciate, and of course not slippered and gowned, in one of the easiest feel the want of all the refinements and comforts which you must sacrifice."

slippered and gowned, in one of the easiest of chairs, and began to look over periodicals and valued new books from which he omforts which you must sacrifice."

"And are there enough such men ready had long been excluded, he might be for

after all their efforts I still am needed, and can work well, ought I not to go? Must those only be drafted for religious enterprises, to whom they involve no sacrifice?" Well, for my part," replied the other, "I trust I am willing to do anything that is my duty; yet I never could feel it to be my duty to bury myself in a new State among stumps and log cabins. My mind would rust itself out, and missing the stimulus of

useless in body and in mind."

"If you feel so, it would be so," replied James. "If the work there to be done would not be stimulus and excitement enough to compensate for the absence of minister," said Mr. Stanton, smiling, "for the mind as well as the body, we must "These particulars the writer heard stated personally ministers of Oble."

spoke of scrimping with all the serious good faith with which people of two or three Mr. Webster.—Worcester Ægis. thousand a year usually speak of these mat-

Mr. Stanton smiled, and waived the subject, wondering mentally where his friend would find an elsewhere to scrimp, if he

The work of Mr. Perkins on Persia abounds ed themselves with tracing the histo- vanity and conceit of ignorance.

stoop so low, that none could be lower; and that in extremest want none could ever low, that none could be lower; say, "I am poorer than was my Saviour and God."

Cold Water.

Cloudlets on the summer sky, Cloudets on the summer sky,
Palaces and temples fair,
Forming in the upper air,
What are ye that please the eye?
"Water, waten pure sold water,"
All the sunny clouds reply.

Meadows, lovely to the view, Spreading far along and wide, What hath given your waving pride And your robes of verdant hue? "Water, water, pure cold water, Gentle rain and evening dew."

Lifting up thy mighty form
To the lightning and the storm,
Answer what hath nourished thee?
"Water, water, pure cold water," Shouts the kingly oak in glee.

Pose, thou blush of modest spring, Kose, thou blush of mouest spring, Lily resting like the swan, Snowy white the waves upon, What hath given the hues ye bring? "Water, water, pure cold water," Rose and lily sweetly sing.

Little lambs upon the lea, What is't ye have drunk to-day Rosy wine to give ye glee?
"No, 't is water, pure cold water,"
And the lambs leapt joyously.

Valley smiling to the day
Where the merry mower's song
Murmurs on the breeze, along,
What bath drest your fields so gay? Water, water, pure cold water All the blooming valley say.

Deserts, with your seas of sand, Where the hungered lion growls,
And the Arab robber prowls,
What can cheer your thirsty land?
"Water, water, pure cold water,
From the bounteous Giver's hand."

Since your power and life and worth, And your varied beauties spring, Aided by the pure cold water, Be it in the songs we sing-Where the crystal waters run, Fill the bowl and fill it high,

Tree, and herb, and living thing,

Sparkling water, pure cold water. Till our days of life are done.

Mutton.

Hon. Daniel Webster keeps at his farm in Marshfield, from sixty to a hundred sheep, chiefly for their meat. His selections embrace the South-downs and the Leicesters.

On a recent occasion, Mr. Webster remarked, how little the great mass of Americans cared for mutton as food, while in England the people generally esteem it the very best of butcher's meats. He said he believed one reason to be, that the English mutton in general was better than ours. "You may occasion ally," he said, "find good mutton in Albany, New York and Philadelphia—but oany, New York and Philadelphia-but in England you find no bad mutton."

Music without a Master, A sheep, according to Mr. Webster, should never be killed for the table be-OR WITH A MASTER. By a Professor. Price 25 cts.
THE LIFE OF JAMES ARMENIUS, D. D. By fore it is three years old. A lamb, indeed, may get nearly its full growth at a deed, may get nearly its full growth at a by gear and a half, or twenty months, and become very fat, and this is the age at become very fat, and this is the age at become very fat, and this is the age in which they are usually sold for the shambles; but such early mutton is not delicately mixed, the lean with the fat. It shrinks in boiling, and when cut upon the table, it fills the dish with white gravy.

BELE, to be issued in about 50 nos. at 25 cts. each, to combine the properties of the properties of the combine of the properties. The properties of the properties Mutton two years older, though no fatter, will have a much higher flavor, the mus-The Unique. cle and the fat being mixed, and when thoroughly cooked will fill the dish with variety of Harr, thrown out in a variety of ways, for evangelical ministers churches, and Christians, by Grego

red gravy. maintained by one whose authority will secure for them the influence to which secure for them the influence to which

forego all luxuries, and confine ourselves they are entitled. The attempt in some simply to necessaries."

circles to exclude mutton from the list of delicacies, is here well and deservedly rebooks and periodicals, even if I had to buked. No man who possesses a cultiscrimp elsewhere," said Mr. Lenox, and he vated taste in these matters, will fail to

had the management of his concerns. The with interesting incidents, related with peculiar conversation gradually flowed back to college days and scenes, and the friends from one of its pages, as an illustration of the

ry of their various classmates.

"And so Alsop is in the Senate," said Mr. Stanton. "Strange! We did not at all expect it of him. But do you know any thing of George Bush?"

"Oh, yes," replied the other, "he went into mercantile life, and the last I heard he thing of George Bush?"

"Oh, yes," replied the other, "he went into mercantile life, and the last I heard he had turned a speculation worth thirty thous and—a shrewd fellow. I always knew he would make his way in the world."

"But what has become of Langdon?"

"Oh, he is doing well; he is professor of languages in — college, and I hear he has lately issued a latin grammar that promises to have quite a run."

"And Smithson 1?"

"Smithson has an office at Washington, and was there living in great style the last time I saw him."

It may be questioned whether the minister sunk to sleep that night, amid the many comfortable provisions of his friend's guest-chamber, without rebuking in his heart a certain rising of regret, that he had turned his back on all the honors and distinctions and comforts, which lay around the path of others, who had not, in the opening of the race, half the advantages of himself. "See," said the insidious voice, "what have you gained? See your early friends surrounded by riches and comfort, which ave you gained? See your early friends surrounded by riches and comfort, while you are pinched and harassed by poverty. Have they not, many of them, as good ahope of heaven as you have, and all this beside? Could you not have lived easier, and been a good man after all?" The reflection was only silenced by remembering, that the only Being who ever had the perfect power of choosing his worldly condition, chose, of his own accord, a poverty deeper than that of any of his servants. Had Christ consented to be rich, what check could there have been to the desire of it among his followers! But he chose to stoop so low, that none could be lower; and that in extremest want none could ever and that in extremest want none could ever and that in extremest want none could ever and that in extrement want none could ever and that in extrement want none could dever and that in extrement want none could ever and the many of them are an all thing the profession of the most to be more heard to file any of the many o

tical report of this important city, in the n ern part of Hindostan, has been drawn u "the Cutwal," which, says the Delhi Gaz The friends at parting the next morning with Cutwal," which, says the Delhi Gazette gives great credit to his industry. The popula hook hands warmly, and promised a freshook hands warmly, and promised a frequent renewal of their resumed intercourse. Nor was the bill for twenty-dollars, which the minister found in his hand, at all an unacceptable addition to the pleasures of his visit; and though the November wind whistled keenly through a dull comfortless sky, he turned his horse's head homeward with a lightened heart.

N. Y. Evangelist.

[To be concluded.]

The Delhi Gazette well adds,—"It would be very satisfactory, if similar returns could be ob-tained of the principal towns throughout the country, as they would tend to bring our notion of the population of Hindostan to something within the bounds of reality."

THE DRUNKARD NOT THE WORST MAN A gentleman stept into a tavern and saw a fi-thy drunkard, once a respectable man, waiting for his liquor. He thus accosted him: "B—", why do you make yourself the vilest of men?"

"I am not the vilest of men," replied the

poor drunkard.
"Yes, you are," said the gentleman; "see
how you look—drink that glass and you will in
a short time be in the gutter."
"I deny your poz-zi-tion," said the drunkard.
"Who was the vilest, the tempter or the tempted?
"Who was the worst, Satan or Eve?".
"Who Stan "said he

"Why, Satan," said he.
"Well-well, behold the tempter," said the runkard, pointing to the bar.
The argument was irresistible. The bar-eeper flew into a passion, and turned the poor ellow out of his house without his dram.

CHILDREN ASKING QUESTIONS.—"Ma," said Lucy, "why don't Pa put something into the plate, when we have collections taken up for the missionaries?" "Lucy," said her mother, "little grrls should not ask so many questions." "Well," said Lucy, "I do wish I knew whether Pa ever gives any money to the Societies, for ever since I heard Mr. ——'s text last Sabbath, 'The silver and the gold are the Lord's,' I have been afraid Pa keeps too much of it."

The usual daily supply of Porter to the men employed in the Catharine Docks, London, was 700 pots, previous to Father Mathew's visit to London; now only 7 pots find customers in this extensive establishment, in consequence of the workmen having taken the pledge.

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Homer, Nov. 1. 1043.

[Prom the Professors in Hamilton Library and Theolog-Mossrs, Gould, Kendell & Liedin, Rev. Mr. Walker has submitted to our cast leading for the property of the property

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[From the Editor of the New York Baptist Registry].
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Titica, Nev. 7, 1843.

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